CONNOISSEUR (ILLUSTRATED)

JULY, 1911

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THE CONNOISSEVR



A:MAGAZINE:FOR:COLLECTORS

Edited by J. T. HERBERT BAILY



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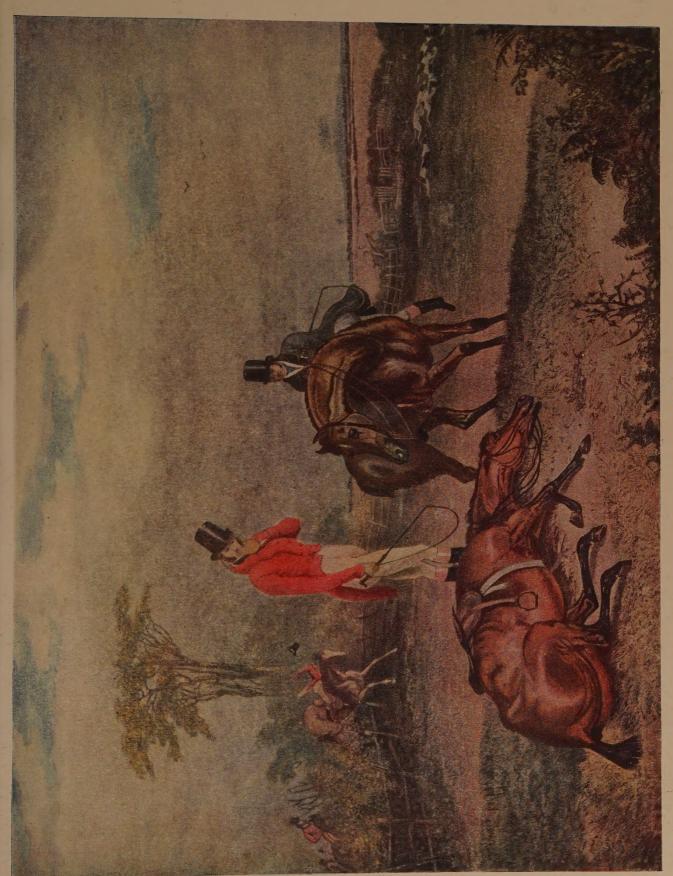
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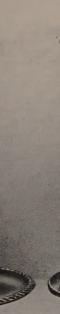
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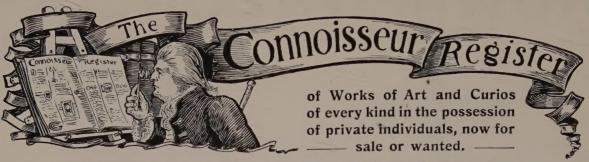
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The Register Columns will be found of great assistance in bringing **Readers** of The Connoisseur Magazine into direct communication with **private individuals** desirous of buying or selling Works of Art, Antiques, Curios, etc.

When other means have proved ineffectual, an advertisement in the CONNOISSEUR Register has, in innumerable cases, effected a sale. **Buyers** will find that careful perusal of these columns will amply repay the trouble expended, as the advertisements are those of bona-fide private collectors.

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All replies must be inserted in a blank envelope with the Register Number on the right hand top corner, with a loose penny stamp for each reply, and placed in an envelope to be addressed to the Connoisseur Magazine Register, 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

No responsibility is taken by the proprietors of The Connoisseur Magazine with regard to any sales effected.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No article that is in the possession of any Dealer or Manufacturer should appear in these columns.

Wanted.—Choice Old Dinner Service. [No. R4,594
A Gentleman desires to purchase a few pieces of genuine Old English Furniture in original condition; also some Old English Engravings. Only the very finest specimens will be considered. [No. R4,595

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[No. R4,596 For Sale.—Collection of very rare Japanese Tsuba.

Indian Scarf, embroidered on net, 3 yards long, 100 years old, very rare. [No. R4,598

Wanted.—A private collector wants marked Spode, Swansea, Rockingham pieces, services. [No. R4,599]

Lady desires to hear of Pewter with view to purchase. British only. [No. R4,600

Wanted to purchase genuine Old Watches, Old pinchbeck jewellery, old wallet purses with pinchbeck mounts. [No. R4,601

Court Cupboard, Old Oak Carved, for sale, dated 1611, on view by appointment. No dealers. [No. R4,602

Rare perfect set genuine Old Chippendale Chairs, £40. [No. R4,603

Antiques.—Two-chair-back Settee, £9. Jacobean Refectory Table, £17.

Antique Charles II. Chairs for sale. [No. R4,605]

Old Bow-front Sheraton Sideboard, £21, and Spinnett, £8 10s. [No. R4,606] Wanted.—"Connoisseur Magazine," complete to date.

State price.
For Sale.—Melon-shaped Tea Service.
Plate, in perfect condition.

[No. R4,607
Old Sheffield
[No. R4,608

For Sale.—Bristol Bowl, painted by Bohn—diameter

11½ ins.

[No. R4,609

To Private Collectors.—A professional gentleman wishes

To Private Collectors.—A professional gentleman wishes to dispose of a few fine Paintings of the Dutch and Italian Schools, at moderate prices. The pictures are choice in quality, and may be seen by appointment.

Old Jacobean Carved Oak Buffet, £40. [No. R4,610 Photo sent. [No. R4,611

For Sale.—A Small Inlaid Writing Desk with Coat of Arms, and formerly the property of Horace Walpole, dated 1760. Apply [No. R4,612

For Sale privately.—Large handsome Old Oil Painting, Battle Scene, attributed Philip Wouvermans. Well preserved, expensively framed. [No. R4,613

Old Pewter, a unique set of very old Irish Pewter consisting of 10 Chargers, and 12 plates for sale, viewed by appointment. [No. R4,614

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Old Oak Panelling Wanted.—All particulars and quantity, &c., to Benjamin's Galleries,
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The Connoisseur

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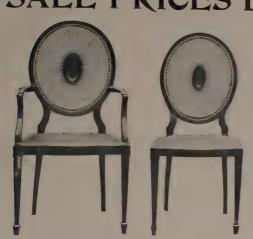
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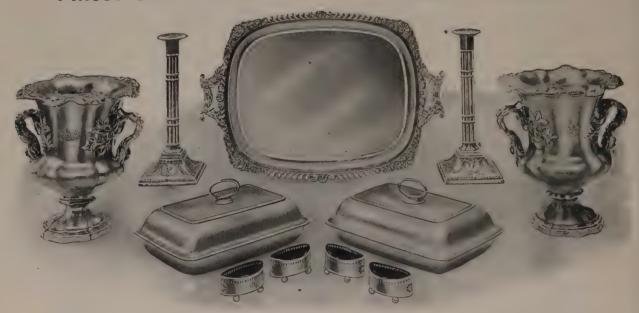
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REGIST Continued from Connoisseur Page IV.

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For Sale.—Original Old Crown Derby Tea Set, incomplete. Apply in first instance to [No. R4,622 Very beautiful old silver Tea Caddy, in perfect con-

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A large assortment of Japanese Bronzes, Fine Art Metal Vases, Cabinets, etc.; Carved Ivories, Cloisonné Ware, Satsuma, Imari, and other Porcelain; Inlaid Carved Wood Furniture, Screens, etc., etc.; and an assortment of Japanese Silk Embroideries.

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Length of Shelf, 6 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Total Height, 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Fire Opening, 3 ft. 10 in. wide,

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XXIV.



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QUEEN'S ROAD LONDON W

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QUEEN ANNE CHINA
CABINET IN DARK
MAHOGANY: WIDTH 4 FEET:
INTERIOR FITTED WITH
SHAPED SHELVES: DRAWERS
BENEATH: A VERY FINE
PIECE OF WORKMANSHIP
THAT HAS CAUGHT THE
SPIRIT OF THE ORIGINAL.

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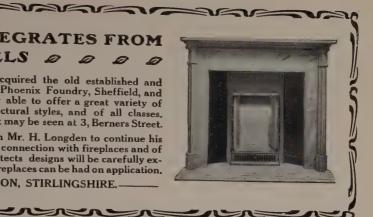
XXX.

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CHINESE PORCELAIN FISH BOWL

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"THE CONNOISSEUR" PRIZE COMPETITION

List of Awards

CLASS A.—DESIGN FOR A POSTER.

The entries for this Section were very numerous and on the whole of a very high standard.

1st PRIZE (£5 5s.) - - "Spaniard" - - Mr. P. H. JOWETT, 14, Gunter Grove, CHELSEA, S.W.

2nd PRIZE (£2 2s.) - "Narrabri" - Miss C. M. MANN, Farrington,

Kinniard Avenue, BROMLEY

Highly Commended - - "Plain Jane" - - Miss BENDALL, Glen View,

Corder Road, IPSWICH.

"Novax" - Mr. F. P. NEWBONED,

67, Southfield Square, BRADFORD.

CLASS B.—DESIGN FOR A HEADING.

Of the designs submitted for this Section very few were executed in a manner suitable for reproduction.

1st PRIZE (£3 3s.) - "Rososin" - Mr. W. DRAKE, The Close, EXETER.

2nd PRIZE (£2 2s.) - "Pee Bee" - Mr. H. P. BERLINER,

140, Mile End Road, E.

XXXIV.

CLASS C.—DESIGN FOR AN ALMANAC.

A very poor response was made in this Section, and the quality of the designs submitted was of such a low standard that the Judges have been unable to make any awards.

GIFT TO ADVERTISERS

In the Connoisseur Register

Every Advertiser taking space in the Register columns in the August Number of "The Connoisseur" will receive a Gift of a "Koh-i-noor" Pocket Pencil. The rate is 2d. per word, and only private individuals are permitted to advertise. The Pencil will be sent on receipt of the Advertisement at The Connoisseur Office, :: 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. ::

It is gratifying to state that the Publishers are continually receiving convincing proofs that the Magazine more than maintains its position as the Collectors' paper, and is therefore the best medium for anyone who wishes to buy, sell, or exchange any article which comes within its scope, which includes—

ARMOUR; AUTOGRAPHS; BOOKS; BRASS, BRONZE, IRON and METAL WORK; ENGRAVINGS; FURNITURE; GLASS; GOLD, SILVER, and PLATED WARE; HERALDRY; JEWELLERY; IVORY; LACE; COINS and MEDALS; MINIATURES; MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PEWTER; PICTURES; POTTERY; PORCELAIN; and CHINA; SCULPTURE; POSTAGE STAMPS; TAPESTRY; &c.

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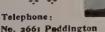
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PORTRAIT OF GIOVANNETTA BY J. SUSTERMANS In the Uffizi Gallery



The Authentic Portraits of Byron. Part I. By Wm.A. Shaw, Litt.D.

.[The writer is indebted to John Murray, Esq., for kindest permission to make the extracts here given from the latest edition of Byron's Letters.]

THE art of portraiture is a handmaiden to the more sober and serious art of history. We do not need even the inspired rhetoric of a Carlyle to tell its worth, for since his days individualism has descended upon us like a flood, and questions of personality now transcend in their immediate interest questions of principle. If there is some justification for this in contemporary political and social life—and possibly there is—how much more can be said for the perennial interest attaching to the personality of the leading figures in the history and literature of the past. How speaking, how illuminating, is the mere

contrast of feature between Charles I., with his indecision of character only half concealed under the melancholy grace which breathes from the canvas of Vandyck, and Cromwell with his rugged, compelling strength. "Mr. Lely," said the Protector to the painter, "I desire you would use all your skill to paint my picture truly like me, and not flatter me at all, but remark all these roughnesses, pimples, warts, and everything as you see; otherwise I never will pay one farthing for it." And in the domain of literature what an index to poetic quality is revealed in the portraits of Byron and his chief compeers-Shelley the visionary, Coleridge the mystic, Wordsworth the seer, and the ethereal

Keats. By their side Byron in his portraits seems indeed of the earth earthly; but yet of what noble clay compounded, proud with the low pride of birth, and with the still lower pride of personal vanity, moody, passionate, self-conscious, yet in every line and feature instinct with Promethean fire.

The remarkable thing is that in his portraits he received such scant justice at the hands of the painter. With two exceptions they are the commonplace work of second-rate or tenth-rate artists, and it was the unanimous opinion of Byron himself, and of all who knew him intimately, that they were either poor representations or gross caricatures of him. The following account will make this abundantly clear; and, indeed, it is well known.

To the statement, however, that all Byron's portraits are by tenth-rate artists—a statement which has been up to the present accepted with hardly a demur-an exception has now at last to be made. By one of those extraordinary chances which might happen every day, or might not happen once in a century, a portrait of Byron and his mother has recently been discovered. What its provenance is no one knows, nor was the identity of the embryo poet detected for some vears. Indeed, the identification itself is somewhat of a romance. For had it not been for the accident of the picture falling under the eye of a Byron enthusiast—a mere girl in her teens-the picture might have passed



No. I .- BYRON AND HIS MOTHER

The Connoisseur



No. II.—MINIATURE OF MRS. BYRON FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY, HARROW

away to limbo, and been lost for aye. The identification has since been completely confirmed, and, indeed, it is self-evident, as may be seen by a comparison with the earlier and later portraits of Mrs. Byron. Even more telling in its

transparent truthfulness and vraisemblance is the portraiture of the boy's face, the frank and fearless gaze of the gray blue eyes, uncurbable, audacious; the chestnut hair, in a state of transition between the profusion of curls, which appear in Kay's miniature, and the hair which in 1804 he wore "combed straight over his forehead"; the fat face which Miss Pigot noticed on her first introduction to him later, and—

worst of all—the nose which Byron himself ruefully thought looked like a piece of putty on his face. To the end of his days Byron was almost as sensitive about his nose as he was about his lame foot. The profile view of this feature in Kay's miniature confirms the full-face view in this recently discovered portrait. In its power of characterisation, in its suggestion of coarse good nature in the mother, and of audacity and frankness and coming power in the boy, the portrait betrays the hand of Raeburn, and it speaks volumes for the artistic intuition that he should have so early divined and so truthfully portrayed the boy's nature. The picture was painted in or about 1797, while still the Byrons



No. IV.—THE KAY MINIATURE OF BYRON. FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. E. M. EWING, OF "THE LAWN," TAUNTON. BY KIND PERMISSION OF MRS. EWING



No. III.—mrs. byron. from the original belonging to John Murray, esq. by kind permission of John Murray, esq.

were living in Aberdeen; but the probability is that it was painted not at Aberdeen but at Edinburgh,

for after 1795 Raeburn worked consistently in his studio at York Place.

How quite alone this portrait stands in its truth-fulness and in its suggestiveness of still unfolded genius can be seen at a glance by comparing it with all the other coeval and later pictures which conspire to damn him by their irredeemable commonplaceness.

It is certain that some of the early miniatures of Byron have been lost. Probably the first of them all was the miniature by John Kay, the Edinburgh barber, who, deserting the scissors, made a niche for himself as a miniaturist and caricaturist, and achieved Scotch fame by his Edinburgh Portraits. The miniature represents Byron as a boy of seven, standing

The Authentic Portraits of Byron



No. V.—MINIATURE OF BYRON. FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY, HARROW

with bow and arrow in his hand, and with a profusion of hair falling over his shoulders. This picture was given by Byron to his nurse, Agnes Gray, the poet's first nurse, and was by her given to her sister May, who succeeded Agnes as nurse. May married a Mr. Laing, and on her death in 1825 her husband gave the miniature to her

medical attendant, Dr. Ewing of Aberdeen. From him it passed at death to his son, afterwards Colonel Ewing, who as an enthusiastic musician was well known for his setting of the hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden." The copy here reproduced is from the



No. VII.-MINIATURE IN WATER-COLOUR BY GILCHRIST



No. VI.—miniature by george sanders. From an engraving by E. finden

original in the possession of his widow, Mrs. E. M. Ewing, of "The Lawn," Taunton, Somerset, and has been copied exact size by her kind permission.

The gift of this miniature to Agnes Gray shows that Byron retained a kindly affection for her. Her sister,



No. VIII.—BYRON. FROM A PORTRAIT BELONGING TO A. C. BENSON, ESQ. BY KIND PERMISSION OF A. C. BENSON, ESQ.

The Connoisseur

May Gray, had been his second nurse in Aberdeen and accompanied the Byrons to Newstead, and if we may trust a letter of Mrs. Byron's solicitor, her treatment of the child was occasionally brutal. "Her conduct towards your son while at Nottingham was shocking, and I am persuaded you needed but a hint of it to dismiss her. . . . Such is his dread of the woman that I really believe he would forego the satisfaction of seeing you if he thought he was to meet her again." Yet to the end of his



No. IX.—BYRON. FROM AN UNKNOWN PORTRAIT

days Byron bore the impress of the Calvinist teaching which he had imbibed from this woman and her sister. It came to the surface in one memorable conversation which he had with Shelley in such a way as to cause the avowed young atheist poet quite comical despair. "Mary," he exclaimed, "I do believe that Byron is after all little more than a Christian."

In a passage relating to the year 1804 Miss Pigot mentions another early miniature of him. "He was then a fat, bashful boy, with his hair combed straight over the forehead, and extremely like a miniature picture that his mother had painted by M. de Chambruland." As Miss Pigot does not say what Byron's age was when this miniature was painted, it is impossible to identify it. But if it is the Rischgitz portrait, now at Harrow, it does not bear out the extravagant praise that it was extremely like him, for in truth it is hopelessly nondescript. If authentic it must represent the boy just after his recovery from the attack of scarlet fever from which he suffered in the summer of 1796.

Three years later than this interview with Miss

Pigot, Byron was painted by George Sanders, a Scotch miniaturist, who had begun his artistic training under a coach-painter in Edinburgh, Sanders moved to London in 1807, and it was in this vear that he executed a miniature of the poet. In a letter of a little later date Byron speaks of him as the first of the miniature painters of the day. Such a phrase proves not so much that the poet had no taste in pictures, as that at times he could be exceedingly forgiving, for he subsequently refused to allow an en-

graving of this miniature to appear as a frontispiece. Writing to John Murray in 1812, he says: "I have a strong objection to the engraving of the portrait, and request that it may on no account be prefixed, but let all the proofs be burned and the plate broken. I will be at the expense which has been incurred. It is fair that I should, since I cannot permit the publication. I beg as a particular favour that you will lose no time in having this done, for which I have reasons which I will state when I see you." And so again eleven days later: "The plate is broken? Between ourselves it was unlike the picture; and besides upon the whole the frontispiece of an author's visage is but a paltry exhibition. At all events this would have been no recommendation to the book." That his wishes were carried out, and so his sensitiveness set at rest, is evident from a postscript to a letter of a year later, November, 1813: "The expense of engraving from the miniature send me in my account, as it was destroyed by my desire. And have the goodness to burn that detestable print from it immediately."

Finden's subsequent engraving of this miniature

The Authentic Portraits of Byron

made amends for the previous engraving which had thus caused Byron so much searching of heart.

Besides this miniature Sanders painted a fulllength in oil of the poet. This picture was painted not in 1807. as has so often been asserted, but in April of 1809, three months before the poet left England for the first time. He refers to it in June, 1809, as almost ready to be sent down to Newstead soon, implying that it was not quite finished. He paid for it before it was finished, and



No. X.—Byron, by Westall (no. 1). From the "european magazine," february, 1814. Engraved by T. Blood

seems to have had some trouble about the delivery of it, for in the course of 1810 he writes repeatedly to his mother from Constantinople and other places, asking her if she had yet received it. At last, in July, 1810, he hears that it has reached her. "I am glad you have received my portrait from Sanders, Vigo Lane, London. It does not flatter me, I think; but the subject is a bad one, and I must even do as Fletcher does over his Greek wines—make a face and hope for better." It is somewhat strange after this to find him again asking his mother if she has received the picture. After October of the year 1810 the subject drops out of his correspondence, and as will be seen later, the picture evidently was finally given, not to his mother, but to Murray.

Between the appearance of Sanders's two portraits there were executed two others of very differing merit. The one is a full-length miniature in water-colour by Gilchrist, representing Byron in his college robes. If genuine this picture belongs to the years 1807 or 1808, and is now at Newstead.

Of the other picture nothing is ascertainable. It

sion of Mr. A. C. Benson, and is of singular beauty. It represents the poet at about the age of nineteen, and must therefore have been painted in 1807-8. This fact makes the attribution of the picture to Raeburn a little difficult, as Raeburn made only three recorded visits to England, and it is not absolutely certain that Byron visited Scotland in the vears in question, although in August, 1807, he projected a visit thither, and a little later speaks of having spent three months

is in the posses-

racing about "the country" (? England or Scotland). A similar uncertainty hangs over another portrait hitherto unknown, but belonging to approximately the same period. As will be seen from the illustration, it is freely done, but its provenance is unknown and its authenticity has still to be decided.

The next artist who essayed the difficult task of portraying the changing expression of a wayward genius was Richard Westall, if anything a greater nonentity than Sanders. Westall started his artistic career as an apprentice to a heraldic engraver, and popular as he was in his day, his fame, if he has any at all, is, in the main, merely that of a book illustrator.

Some years later, in 1820, he executed twenty-one drawings as illustrations to "Don Juan"; and Byron (again showing how he could forgive) admired them. "The drawings for 'Juan' are superb; the brush has beat the poetry."

The portrait itself by Westall is a half-length in oil, and is usually said to have been painted in 1814. But as a matter of fact Byron refers to the project of it as early as April, 1813. "I am to sit to Westall



No. XI.—BYRON, BY WESTALL (NO. 2). FROM AN ENGRAVING BY HENRY ROBINSON (1829)

for a picture at the request of a friend of mine; and as Sanders's is not a good one, you will probably prefer the other. I wish you to have Sanders's taken down and sent to my lodgings immediately before my arrival." This letter was written to John Murray, and points incidentally to the conclusion that Sanders's picture had not been delivered to Mrs. Byron, but to Murray.

It is quite certain that Byron sat for this picture in July, 1813, for the description which he gives of it in his Journal, under date November 27th, 1813, tallies completely with Westall's production: ". . . has received the portrait safe; and in answer the only remark she makes upon it is, 'Indeed, it is like,' and again, 'Indeed, it is like.' With her the likeness covered a multitude of sins, for I happen to know that this portrait was not a flatterer, but dark and stern, even black as the mood in which my mind was scorching last July when I sat for it. All the others of me, like most portraits whatsoever, are of course more agreeable than nature."

It is clear that Westall executed two pictures of the poet, and apparently with little interval of time between them. The earlier one belonging to 1813 was reproduced in the *European Magazine* in February, 1814, and represents the profile without the raised arm and hand supporting the chin. The later one

belongs to 1814, and possesses these items which are absent from the earlier of the two. The second one now belongs to Mr. Burdett-Coutts. It appears to be this second picture which was exhibited at the Academy in 1825. It was purchased by Sir Francis Burdett, and from him passed to the possession of Lady Burdett-Coutts. If, therefore, Byron gave one of these two pictures to John Murray, it must have been the earlier one. In July, 1814, he writes to Murray, "You shall have one of the pictures." Its present locality is unknown.

Various replicas of Westall's portrait are known to exist; but they are apparently copies of the later 1814, not of the earlier 1813 version. In the 'eighties one such copy was in the hands of W. Cox, of Pall Mall, and another (or query the same) was sold by Grave in 1875 to the Earl of Beaconsfield. The copy in the National Portrait Gallery, No. 1,047, is apparently a third replica. This last-named was lent in 1868 by Mr. William Smith to the National Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington (No. 302). "The lender was presumably identical with the William Smith, some time Deputy Chairman of the Trustees of this (the National Portrait Gallery), who died in 1876. Nearly twenty years later, i.e., in



No. XII.—BYRON, BY T. PHILLIPS. FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE POSSESSION OF JOHN MURRAY, ESQ. BY KIND PERMISSION OF JOHN MURRAY, ESQ.

The Authentic Portraits of Byron

March, 1895, this picture turned up at Foster's salerooms, and was purchased thirteen months later by the Trustees (of the National Portrait Gallery) from Mr. Glen, a dealer then established in Praed Street. Since 1868, as photographs show, it had been drastically 'restored.' Its identity with the 1868 picture was doubly confirmed by a label on the back.

A second label 'contributed by Mr. William Cox, 57, Pall Mall,' purported to record its exhibition as the work of R. Westall at the Royal Academy of 1825." (Information kindly supplied by Prof. Holmes, Director of the National Portrait Gallery.)

After Westall came Thomas Phillips, a bigger man, who is said to have been the selected painterfor men of genius. How far he maintained this reputation in this instance can be seen by a glance at the reproduction here. As to the date of the picture some question may be made. It is certain that he sat to Phillips in 1814, for in the Journal under date March 7th, 1814, he writes: "At three sat to Phillips for faces."

But there is a cryptic reference to this painter in a much earlier letter. Writing to John Murray in November, 1813, he says: "The pictures of Phillips I consider as mine, all three; and the one (not the Arnaut) of the two best is at your service if you will accept it as a present from me." Two years later, in February, 1816, he asks Murray (possibly referring to the same matter), "Have you got your picture from Phillips?"

It seems almost impossible to explain the above reference to three pictures; for Phillips is credited with only two portraits of Byron, both of which are shown here, the one a half-length in oil with open neck and cloak, the other in Albanian dress. The third was perhaps a replica of the half-length in oil.

The half-length was certainly painted in 1813. It is said to have been exhibited at the Academy in 1815,

but this should be 1814. It is in the possession of John Murray, and replicas of it are in the possession of Lord Leigh, and at Stoneleigh and Newstead, though Colonel Wildman, the former owner of Newstead, claimed that his picture was the original. The engraving of this picture by Agar caused Byron much annoyance. "I am sorry," he wrote in July, 1814, to

Murray, "that the print is by no means approved of by those who have seen it, who are pretty conversant with the original [i.e., Byron] as well as the picture from whence it is taken. I rather suspect that it is from the copy and not the exhibited portrait."

As to the picture in Albanian dress there is also some controversy. It is generally described as a half-length, the original as in the posseslace, and a replica in the

sion of the Earl of Love-National Gallery, and a small size copy by Phillips in the possession of Mr. Murray. But as a matter of fact, the picture in the possession of Mr. Murray is not a halflength, it is more than a three-quarter length, and could not possibly have

been copied from the same original as the National Gallery replica is taken from. It would certainly seem as if the only original is the Murray copy, and as if both the Earl of Lovelace's and the National Portrait Gallery copies are cut-down replicas of it. The original (whatever it was) of this picture was also exhibited at the Academy in 1814.

As to Byron's own opinion of Phillips's work there is only one small piece of evidence, and it is uncertain from the wording of it whether it refers to the Albanian dress picture or the plain half-length. He writes to Murray in September, 1816: "I am sorry Mr. Maturin did not like Phillips's picture. I thought it was reckoned a good one. If he had made the speech on the original, perhaps he would have been more readily forgiven by the proprietor (i.e., Mr. Murray), and the painter of the portrait."



No. XIII. -BYRON IN ALBANIAN DRESS, BY T. PHILLIPS. FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE POSSESSION OF JOHN MURRAY, ESQ. BY KIND PERMISSION OF JOHN MURRAY, ESQ.



No. IV.—A MIRROR IN OPEN WORK FRAME IN THE EARLY FLAMBOYANT STYLE OF CHIPPENDALE



Some Antique Mirrors

By Egan Mew

THE making of mirrors is an immemorial art of which there is no end. The early craftsmen of the East, and the sophisticated handworkers of the classic period in Europe, were both elaborate and

ingenious in this particular. Some of the mirrors of Greek and Roman design were reproduced in an article in THE CONNOISSEUR MAGAZINE a year or two ago. They showed very clearly the groundwork on which more recent designs have been based. Those examples now gathered here display something of the development of the subject from the fourteenth century forward in Europe. To attempt any full and chronological account would be an immense undertaking, for the mirrors of the past appear to have been as many as the types of faces and forms which they at one time or another have reflected. But the present illustrations will suggest to the collector the class of

design which it is still possible to procure, and will convey, I hope, an idea of the various styles which were in vogue in Europe during different periods. In our day, almost all these designs can be reproduced; but the originals, of course, possess a character and charm which time and association have bestowed, and no copy can quite recapture. It is interesting to note, historically speaking, how the designs for frames at various times appear, like their polished glass, to reflect something of the general social



No. I.—A VENETIAN CARVED WOOD-WORK FRAME FOR MIRROR OF THE END OF THE 17TH CENTURY, SHOWING ELABORATE DECORATION ENRICHED WITH GOLD

effect of their period and place of production. The character of the first piece gives the elegant flamboyancy which marked Venetian things in the early eighteenth century until about the middle, when it grew into a heavy splendour and showy inartistic grandeur, which reminds one of the blatancy of the day which Casanova de Seingalt has so vividly portrayed for us. England of a slightly earlier day is shown in No. ii., where carved limewood is made to reproduce the fruits of the earth, and a good many other things, in

easy abundance. No doubt it may be the design of Grinling Gibbon, but it has not the wild freedom and delicate gaiety one usually finds in his work. No. iii, is a type of mirror heavily freighted with the spirit of its place and period. For the Milanese artist to produce so complicated and, as it were, contradictory a design was merely for him to follow the taste of the Royal House of Savoy of about 1550.

Scrolls and angles, carved feet and cartouches, arabesques and medallions, are all of the time, as is especially the juxtaposition of Christ and His Angels in the niches, with classical figures on the front. Above all is a charming group of Venus and Cupid, thus making the whole world of thought akin in one elaborate and beautiful mirror. No. iv. is an English example, though French in style, which was once in



No. II .-- A MIRROR FRAME OF CARVED LIME-WOOD OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, WHICH HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO GRINLING GIBBON

Winchester House, Putney. It belongs to the second half of the eighteenth century, and expresses with admirable effect the luxury of curve and ensemble which was handed us by the elegant courtiers of Louis XV.

Many such delightful mantels are still to be found in England, where they are usually attributed rather freely to Chippendale; but most of them are in sad disrepair, a matter that can in these cases generally be put right without destroying the original character of the piece. Another example, probably from the

Chippendale workshop, is seen in the next picture, this also displaying something of the French feeling which our master cabinet-maker loved - or found popular with society.

No. vi. reproduces a mantel and mirror frame with fine carvings, before which I happen to have sat on pleasant winter nights many, many times. This piece now rests in quiet dignity at South Kensington in one of those well-arranged complete rooms in the museum at which one may gaze, but which one must not enter. The style of work shown in the frame is continued throughout the whole charming room. When I was on familiar terms with it, the frames and panelling were on the second floor of some chambers in No. 3, Clifford's Inn, and its history was not much known. The pleasing energy which the "Victoria

Some Antique Mirrors

and Albert" now displays in regard to wood-work is well exemplified in this arrangement. The research of the curators enables one to say that this interesting example of English work of about 1686 was re-erected by John Penhallow — whose arms, quartered with Penwarin, are seen over the framework—in Clifford's

Inn. When in that position it had somewhat the appearance of having been taken from some more important room, and, as it were, squeezed into the modest limits of a lawyer's chamber. At present, however, that quality of compression has been avoided. The furniture now added, among which are two very beautiful small Chinese lacquer cabinets, is also a charming aid to the student of a period when beauty of design and utilitarianism went hand in hand with apparently unpremeditated and easy grace.

A style of work of the mid eighteenth century which has been a good deal copied in later times is shown in the wall mirror No. vii.; but the elaborate silver and ebony work of No. viii. has not so far been greatly reproduced, although, with the present taste for seventeenth-century walnut

and inlaid furniture, it might be used with no small decorative advantage. No. ix. shows one of a splendid pair of characteristically English mirrors of about 1730-40. It is of far greater size than is conveyed by the photograph, and was doubtless fashioned to suit with the decoration of some splendid Georgian reception room. The gilded carving, which is in excellent condition, is so wrought as to partly cover a border of silvered glass. As examples of English work of this period, these two large mirrors would be difficult to surpass. The simplicity of the Stuart oyster-wood frame which follows, No. x., owes its totally different charm to the grace of the moulding and the colour

and character of the walnut cut across the grain. The taste for various kinds of *Chinoiserie* which grew up in early Louis XIV. days is admirably shown in the silver-gilt mirror No. xi. In this piece furniture may, for once, be said to possess an exact date, for the frame bears the English hall-mark for 1683, which

enables one to trace an interesting development from the grand manner of about 1660 which is seen in the toilet glass No. xii. But so that matters should not be too clear for the collector or student of the subject, No. xiii., which has the London hallmark for 1683-84, displays quite a different style of workmanship in silver from the curious Chinese design, although the basis of the frame may be said to be the same in all these silver mirrors. The next three examples are of various marqueterie, the first, No. xiv., showing an early Dutch example, while Nos. xv. and xvi. are doubtless of the William and Mary period, when much beautiful work of this character - owing something to Holland, although we had our native school-was produced. Nos. xvii., xviii., xx., and xxi. are classed



No. III.—A MIRROR OF BURNISHED METAL ON A STAND OF STEEL, WHICH IS EFFECTIVELY DAMASCENED WITH GOLD AND SILVER. MILANESE OF MID-SIXTEENTH CENTURY

as Queen Anne work, owing to the heavy coating of plaster which was used beneath the gilt, and is now taken to be characteristic of that not very long but still remarkable reign. As a matter of fact, this style survived into George I.'s time, and may be attributed to either period. No. xxii. is a pleasing style of walnut dressing-glass which came in with Queen Anne, and lasted very much longer, and even influenced early and mid-Victorian designs. The fact of No. xix. being of oak is a somewhat unusual circumstance, for it belongs to the period when such pieces were usually made in pine, veneered with the then popular mahogany. Nos. xxiii. and



No. V.—A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE ROCOCO MANNER OF EARLY CHIPPENDALE WORK. THE FRAME IS OF CARVED PINE PAINTED WHITE



No. VII.—mid bightbenth century wall mirror of carved wood with rococo ornament intertwined with vine and pomegranate decoration



No. VI.—THE FRAME AND MANTELPIECE LATELY AT CLIFFORD'S INN, FINELY CARVED IN THE LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ENGLISH MANNER



No. VIII.—ENGLISH MIRROR OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, DECORATED WITH HAMMERED AND PIERCED SILVER SCROLL WORK. THE FRAME AND MOULDINGS ARE OF EBONY



No. IX.—A FINE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH MIRROR, ELABORATELY CARVED AND GILDED, OF ABOUT 1730-40



No. X.—AN EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH OYSTER-WOOD WALNUT FRAMED MIRROR OF THE LATE STUART PERIOD



No. XI.—A MIRROR FRAME OF SILVER-GILT, DECORATED IN THE MANNER THAT WAS CONSIDERED CHINESE, AND WITH THE ENGLISH HALL-MARK FOR 1683



No. XII.—AN ELABORATE ENGLISH SILVER REPOUSSÉ WORK FRAME USED IN ONE OF THE SPLENDID TOILET SETS OF ABOUT 1660



No. XIII.—english repoussé silver frame for toilet mirror, showing the london hall-mark of 1683-84



No. XIV.—AN EXAMPLE DUTCH MARQUETERIE MIRROR FRAME OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY



No. XV.—Marqueterie work of the time of william and mary on ground-work of walnut veneer



No. XVI.—MARQUETERIE MIRROR ON WALNUT FRAME OF THE LATE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY



No. XVII.—AN ENGLISH HANGING-MIRROR OF ABOUT 1710. THE FRAME OF CARVED AND GILT WOOD



No. XVIII.—ENGLISH CARVED AND GILDED WOOD FRAME AND GLASS OF ABOUT 1710. ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED IN BOTH HIGH AND LOW RELIEF



NO. XIX.—OAK FRAME FOR MIRROR OF UNUSUAL FORM BELONGING TO THE MIDDLE OF THE 18TH CENTURY. THE CARVING IN INTAGLIO, GILT, ON THE FLAT SURFACE SHOWS A DIFFERENT CHARACTER FROM THE FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE AT EACH SIDE



No. XX.—A WALL MIRROR OF THE PERIOD OF QUEEN ANNE INTENDED TO HOLD BRACKETS FOR CANDLES

The Connoisseur



No.XXI.—QUEEN ANNE MIRROR WITH GILDED FRAME THE BORDER OF BEVELLED GLASS IS IN ELEVEN SEPARATE PARTS, THE MAIN GLASS BEING IN TWO BEVELLED PIECES

xxiv. take us back into the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of Italian work. In the first, severely decorated metal-work is employed with excellent effect, and in the second, the brilliant firm carving and surface of the walnut is almost of a metallic character. Such examples show something of the roots of European taste, and hint at the time when Italy and that country alone set the fashions of the Western world.

The last picture shows a style which I personally dislike, but which has been immensely appreciated and copied. It belongs to the once admired days of Marie Antoinette, when art in France laboured to some extent beneath the none too graceful taste of that Queen, who was æsthetically, as well as materially, unfortunate. This glass really shows the

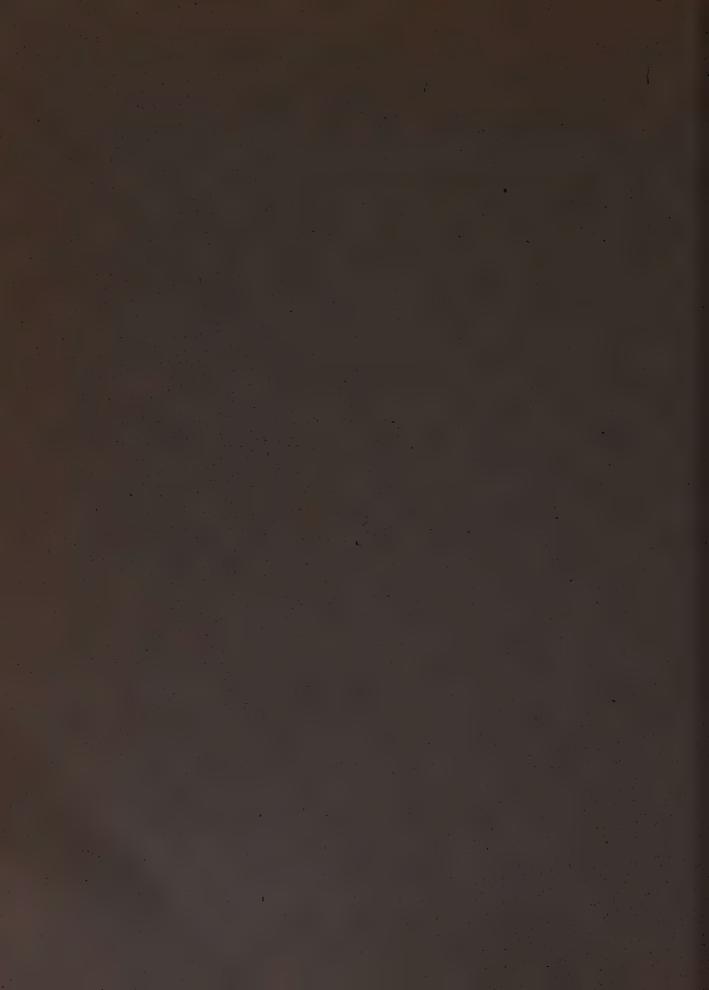


No. XXII,—A QUEEN ANNE DRESSING GLASS IN WALNUT EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

style Marie Antoinette, and not the later classic elegancies of the Pompadour, which are usually ascribed to Louis XVI.'s wife, whom one's human sympathies endows with the talents which belonged to other and perhaps less admirable people. glancing over the wide stretch of centuries which provided the various mirrors and frames here shown, it may be noticed that the early Italian work was produced not for a time but for all ages, while the seventeenth and eighteenth century pieces were rather made to please the vogue of the moment. Our own great period of cabinet-work certainly made good use of many foreign influences and, I believe, improved throughout the days of fine mahogany work on what it borrowed. As time has passed one notes that the frames and ornament of the glass become generally less important, and the size and brilliancy of the mirror itself increases. I do not know whether, philosophically considered, this is a compliment to modern man, but it certainly shows a great development in the manufacture of the looking-glass per se.



E SANCE OF PHE PELHAM TO SEE





No. XXIII.—A METAL MIRROR OF ITALIAN WORKMANSHIP OF ABOUT 1450



No. XXIV.—ITALIAN MIRROR FRAME OF THE SINTEENTE CENTURY, CARVED IN SOLID WALNUT



No. XXV.—FRENCH OPEN WORK SILVER FRAME OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE BELONGED AT ONE TIME TO QUEEN MARIE ANTOINETTE







Anders Zorn

By E. Wettergren

[Authorised translation from the Swedish by C. A. Bang]

Anders Zorn, who was fifty years of age last year, is more sought after and appreciated than any other Swedish artist, and when an Englishman counts upon his fingers the number of Swedes whose names

have penetrated beyond the hyperborean darkness, he pronounces the name of Anders Zorn in the same breath as that of Swedenborg, Linnæus, Ellen Key, Montelius, or Sven Hedin. Catalogues of his engraved works have been published both in French and German; at least two foreign monographs on Zorn are being prepared for publication; and at the great sales of engravings his productions are amongst those for which collectors readily pay large sums.

The extent of his fame is in due proportion to the range and quality of his work, and in a little type-written volume in the library of his friend, Thorsten Laurin, is evidence in black and white that Zorn has painted about six hundred and fifty pictures in oil or water-colour, while in

Delteil's detailed catalogue there is mention of nearly two hundred and twenty engravings. In addition there are his few but excellent achievements in sculpture, while his versatile hand has also been turned to the production of numerous objects of art.

It is not, however, necessary to have this little statistical table to prove Zorn's thirty-five years' activity. It is sufficient to recall how only by incessant work has Zorn been enabled to reach the position he now holds, and he who tries to follow his artistic careerthroughall



PORTRAIT OF ANDERS ZORN BY HIMSELF, 1896
IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, STOCKHOLM PHOTO TH. LAURIN



MAJA, 1900 NATIONAL GALLERY, BERLIN PHOTO TH. LAURIN

its phases has a powerful sense of much unremitting toil.

The picture which Anders Zorn to-day calls up portrays a man who has overcome the most intricate problems of form and colour. We see the broad and apparently haphazard strokes of his brush, and hear legends of how in a brief space he can transform the colours on his palette into living and mature art. But these phenomena are not seen in their proper light, unless regarded as the fruit of years of study. If we examine, for instance, one of the brilliant portraits of his later period, we shall find that it represents the summit of a long series of different stages in development. This is shown in a remarkable manner in the portrait of himself painted in 1896, and now in the National Museum at Stockholm. It was painted in four days; but in those hours of feverish creation was concentrated a whole year's grappling with the problem—a time of erasure, retouching, alteration, and painting out, culminating at last in a picture which placed Zorn amongst the great painters of his time. In fact, it is not too much to say that each new picture is the sum of all that has preceded it, for Zorn is unaffected by fashion, and stands firm amidst the crowd of those who feel their way in different directions before becoming conscious of their real forte, and of its truest means of expression.



PORTRAIT OF COQUELIN CADET, 1889
IN THE THORSTEN LAURIN COLLECTION

His artistic nature may be briefly expressed by the word sensuousness, and it is difficult at the present time to point to any single artist whose temperament is of such unalloyed sensuousness as Zorn's. He sees and depicts colour, light, and life with the same voluptuousness as a gourmet appreciates the handiwork of a highly trained chef.

It was this delight in the senses of movement and light which taught him to depict the silvery night of Algiers, the lapping of the waves against the bridges of Dalaro, the silent dance beneath the pale yellow of the midsummer sky, and it is above all, this which has filled his brush with the very sap of life, when he has produced all those studies in the nude, of women wrapt in sunshine and air, or with the bloom of their flesh shining out of the semi-darkness of a room. His portraiture does not begin from within like that of Rembrandt, and of most of the psychological painters. As a consequence, in many cases he fails, and the result is a tour de force instead of a complete work of art. On the other hand, however, there are cases where, with the intuition of true genius, he proves the thesis that soul and body are one. For instance, the man's exuberant intelligence and boyish jocularity are shown in every stroke of the brush in the face, and, in fact, in the whole attitude of the witty and learned librarian, Harald Wieselgren. This,



MME. AMALIA WALLENBERG, 1903 . IN THE MARCUS WALLENBERG COLLECTION PHOTO TH. LAURIN

and perhaps the etching of Renan, will certainly endure for all time among the most powerfully individual portraits in the world's art.

From this sensuousness result also Zorn's cosmopolitanism and nationalism. Cosmopolitan in the extreme, he goes about two continents immortalising their intellectual and material leaders, and has been able to create a style as brilliant as that of Sargent, and at the same time filled the nervous mondanity of Albert Besnard. It is not difficult to understand this cosmopolitanism. The little portrait of himself painted in water-colour, for instance, gives an extraordinarily powerful impression of Zorn's capacity for seeing. In those intense eyes there is nothing of the thinker or dreamer; they meet the outer world with a piercing look which draws to itself all the colour and pith which is in things. It is this look that catches the reflection on the waves of the Bosphorus with the same joy as it seizes the quivering reflection on the dirty floor of a brewery, or the spirited gallop of a spurred horse.

Another consequence of his healthy sensuousness is that he belongs in a purely vegetative way to the soil whereon he was born. It is his pristine Swedish element which raises him far above the cleverest of fashionable painters. Though he may wander all over the world, the ties with his homeland never



MR. JAMES DEERING IN THE CHARLES DEERING COLLECTION PHOTO TH. LAURIN

break, but draw him again and again back to the farm in Dalecarlia. From the depths of his Swedish nature have sprung such works as A Midsummer Dance in Dalecarlia (National Museum, 1897), Naked (C. R. Lamm, 1894), Gustavus Vasa (Mora, 1903), and many more. It is his native mysticism, healthiness and intensity of will that is awakened, and bears fruit at home. One must be entirely insensible to this—the most important part of Zorn's work—to be capable of asserting, with some foreign critics, that Zorn is altogether a Parisian or an Englishman. This is not even true of his technique, which certainly had for a time the same masters as the Impressionists, namely Velasquez and Frans Hals, and which also shows points of contact with such men as Besnard, Raeburn, and Sargent, but which, nevertheless, in its whole fundamental structure is quite personal.

This technique, so indispensably connected with his whole style, would be worthy of an article by itself, which, however, can only be written by one who some day may be in a position to survey the whole scattered material of Zorn's work in the light of contemporary and bygone art.

Zorn is often spoken of as an impressionist; but this expression must be used with reserve. If it means that he seizes with his brush or needle the dancing light, the casual movement, in a word the



GRANDMOTHER, 1892 POSSESSION OF MME. ZORN

WOODCARVING IN THE PHOTO TH. LAURIN

moment, then the expression is an acceptable technical description. But other ideas besides these have become associated with impressionism as an historical phenomenon, and into these Zorn's style can hardly be fitted. Thus one of the weightiest problems for these theoretically inclined painters was the separation of light and colours into their component parts. Their paintings, therefore, exhibit a surface of small, bright spots of colour without contour, which only at a distance combine into a vibrating form.

This lack of modelling is a conscious principle of art with the Impressionists. Their object is to be "flat." Here it is that we can put our finger on the most important difference between Zorn and the Impressionists. It lies not so much in the fact that they work in small separate spots of colour, and he in broad strokes of the brush in a few colours-in other words, that he is synthetic, while they are still in the stage of analysis-nor yet in that they prefer to depict light, but at the same time light their deep shadows well, while he works with the whole scale from dead white to black; but rather in that in his painting of light he models so powerfully, gives such palpable tactile values. If before the veiled paintings of Carrière, Rodin can say, "Carrière aussi est sculpteur!" what should he exclaim before those of his friend Zorn's? In his portrait of himself of 1896, it is as though the man in his white painting blouse was made out of a piece of clay, sharply illuminated

by a sidelight, so forcibly does the picture stand out from the frame. In this he has points in common with another painter of light, whose temperament in other respects is as unlike him as possible—Vermeer, of Delft, who also obtained a modelling quite sculptural in its effect by means of the opposition of light and shade in a broad, pure scheme. If I use the word sculptural, it must not, of course, be taken in its strictest sense as the style which produces its effects by its composition in three dimensions, by the clear and easily grasped course of its lines. (A painter-sculptor in this sense is Mantegna, who, if anyone, may certainly be called the antipodes of Zorn.) But there is another kind of sculptural painting, in which the vivid and bewildering play of light and shade is the chief factor of artistic expression. It is the plastic art of late antiquity, of the baroque, and of Rodin that comes within this category. And it is with this category that Zorn has points of contact.

When one has observed this trait in Zorn the



FAUN AND NYMPH, 1896 BRONZE STATUETTE PHOTO TH. LAURIN

The Recently Discovered Persian Ceramics

on horseback following each other in a straight ine, divided into three oblong compartments, each containing one warrior in different colours and in polychrome; four circular panels containing four personages seated, and in various coloured and

designed robes. Round he rim is an elaborately drawn Kufic inscription on pale blue ground; on the exterior, in a circular oase, the king is represented mounted on horseback, which is surrounded by four figures, of which one is the monarch seated, holding in one hand (the right) a cup, and in the other (the left) a bunch of aurels. Opposite to this s a female figure holding a harp and playing it, and wo dancers in opposite directions performing lances. These four igures are divided by four elaborately drawn polychrome arabesque oblong ornament's. Round the im on the upper part of he bowl there is another oand of blue enamel containing inscriptions executed in white. The vhole decoration, which s polychrome, is in most pleasant shades, enriched vith piece gold in places. The edge of the bowl has een entirely gilt, the races of which remain,

whilst the material of the

owl is exceedingly thin, perhaps the finest ever seen, and is of ivory whiteness. When discovered it was broken in three places and subsequently joined, no iece being missing. The entire decoration is preerved completely and is an unique piece of the inth or tenth century, and was discovered at Rhages.

Nassiri-Khosraw, during his travels in the eleventh entury, when he mentions that he saw wares so fine hat one could see one's hand through the sides of a ase, probably refers to this kind of transparent pecimen which the explorer's spade brings to light gain after nine centuries.

There is in the South Kensington Museum an

example of these marvellously fine wares, presented to the Museum by the writer. This is a royal drinking bowl of ivory whiteness and of extremely fragile and thin material. The decoration throughout is of black enamel, slightly raised. The centre consists of a

circular disc, of arabesque design, and in the interior rim there is a band of Arabic inscription.

We have no proof, as yet, to establish that Persians made earthenware before the Arabian occupation of the country. They might have done so, but it was only after the Khalifs (seventh century) that they worked in earnest down to the thirteenth century, developing one branch or other.

It is obvious that about the first quarter of the thirteenth century the art of application of gold in the enamel or glaze to produce the wonderful lustre ware reached its zenith, when the destruction by the Mongols brought it to an end. The beauty of some of these pieces, to one at all capable of appreciating such evidences of the finest workmanship, will make a strong appeal. A gold lustre plate, ruby colour in its decoration, which is on ivory ground, is a splendid example of the



No. V.—GOLD LUSTRE VASE, WITH BIRD'S-HEAD-SHAPED SPOUT

period I allude to. In the centre there is an arabesque floral design, surrounded by a band decorated in a radiated design. The outer band contains alternating figures and cypress trees. This was discovered at Veramin, and is, I believe, one of the very finest pieces of its kind in existence.

Another is a gold lustre vase, with a bird's-head-shaped spout. The body is divided into three special compartments, decorated in ornamental and finely executed Kufic inscriptions, suggesting Gothic influence. The compartments contain three figures, one male and two female, all slightly raised.

Such wares, which were evidently made between the



No. VI.—BROWN LUSTRE BOWL FOUND AT RHAGES

second and third invasion by Mongols, bear Eastern forms more than their predecessors, and the human figures are of Mongolian type. Such wares justify fully the remarks of Charles Hercules Read, of the British Museum, the great authority on Persian earthenware, in his excellent introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition of the Burlington Fine Art Club, held in 1908 (of the faïence of Persia and nearer East). He says, "Perhaps the most striking quality displayed by the Persian wares, both in their earlier and later developments, is a kind of coyness that withholds the full sight of their charm until the



No. VIII.—BOWL DISCOVERED AT SULTANABAD 12TH CENTURY

owner has merited greater knowledge by long acquain tance. The subtle qualities of some of the earlied lustre vases, displaying here and there a mere spark or ruby or golden light shifting and evasive, form a remarkable contrast to the bold and obvious brilliancy of the products of Damascus and Rhodes. Gorgeous and grandly decorative as these are, there can be not question that the Persian potter moved on a higher plane and breathed an infinitely rarer atmosphere."

These remarks, I think, are specially applicable to some of the pieces under notice—as, for example, a brown lustre drinking bowl of very fine material



No. VII.-GOLD LUSTRE VASE





No. IX.—ENAMELLED BOWL, 9TH CENTURY, FROM RHAG

The Recently Discovered Persian Ceramics

naving eight curves in the outer rim. The interior contains fifteen figures of warriors, of whom twelve are mounted on horseback and three on foot. Each figure is surrounded by a laurel wreath, indicative of triumph; round the interior is a narrow band decorated with Arabic inscription, and a similar band encircles the exterior rim, decorated with Kufic inscriptions. This piece was found at Rhages.

Another piece of this character is a vase on a flat foot ruby coloured with gold lustre. In the centre is a figure of a wild hare (which animals abound in central Persia) in a watchful attitude, standing amid long grass. The figure is surrounded by floral designs, and the exterior contains Persian inscriptions.

The excavations also revealed some more or less complete specimens of metal-work, inlaid in silver and gold; these also belong to the Mussulman epoch, but in small proportion to the ceramics I have mentioned. Of these I may cite a bronze tray, inlaid with silver and gold, with human figures and arabesque inscriptions and designs. Earlier specimens than the seventh century have not been discovered up to the present.



No. X.-EWER-SHAPED VASE DISCOVERED AT KHARAGHAN

12TH CENTURY



[The Editor invites the assistance of readers of The Connoisseur who may be able to impart the information required by Correspondents.]

ÆNEAS AND ANCHISES.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to the question of "Enquirer" in your January issue about paintings of *Æneas and Anchises*, it may be of interest to state that my mother has in her possession a fine old ebony and tortoiseshell cabinet on stand, which was bought at a sale many years ago at a very old Wiltshire house. The eight drawers and small central cupboard are painted with scenes from the *Iliad*, one of which represents Æneas leading a boy by the hand, and carrying

Anchises on his back, flying from Troy, which is in flames on the right of the picture. There was a tradition with the original owners that the painting were by Ruysdael.

Yours truly, ERIC A. MACKAY.

Unidentified Portrait (1).

DEAR SIR,—I should be pleased if one of your readers could identify this portrait, or if the unknown former owner of the painting, on which the signature



UNIDENTIFIED PORTRAIT (1).





UNIDENTIFIED PORTRAIT (2)

"J. Reynolds" has been found, would kindly communicate with me. The picture has been bought at one of the London sales last November.

Yours faithfully, OTTO MIGGE.

ANTIQUE SETTEE.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with interest the letter in "Notes and Queries" in the June number of your magazine from Mr. Alfred Hollowell. It is a coincidence that I have in my possession a settee of identical pattern as that reproduced in the photo, though the two smaller outside panels of the back are of the same shape as the centre. I purchased this, with a set of four chairs and a small square table, in India some years ago, and I understood that they came from one of the best known Parsi families in Bombay. The chairs are evidently similar to those Mr. Hollowell mentions are in one of the museums. I gathered that the wood was true ebony. I have also heard that some of these same chairs are to be seen in some of the temples in China, still in daily use. There was a fellow settee to the one I have, but it had already been snapped up.

Yours very truly, JASPER BRETT.

Unidentified Painting.

GENTLEMEN,—I send herewith a photo of an oil painting to be inserted in The Connoisseur Magazine for identification. The size of the painting is 30 in. by 40 in.

Yours very truly, W. L. BEEKMAN.

PORTRAIT BY LANDSEER.

SIR,—I have been much interested in reading the correspondence regarding the *Portrait by Landseer* of the April number. I can confirm the information in the May number. The portrait is that of one of my father's sisters, and was painted by James Inskipp. We have the engraving, but have lost sight of the original drawing. I do not know if this information will be of any use to you.

Yours faithfully, Constance Hemsley.

UNIDENTIFIED PORTRAIT (2).

DEAR SIR,—We should be greatly obliged if you would insert the photograph enclosed with a view to ascertain the personality as well as the painter. The painting is on wood and measures 28 in. by 22 in.

Yours truly,

SVENSKA KONSTSAMLAREFÖRENINGEN.

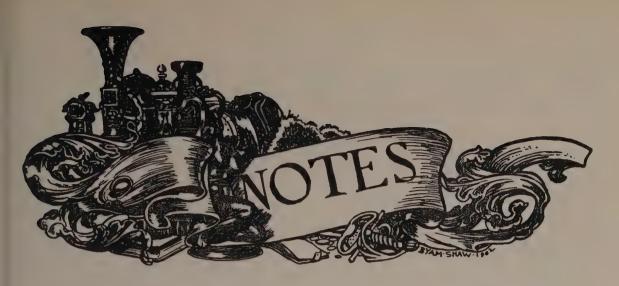
ANTIQUE LEAD PLAQUE.

DEAR SIR,—I have a very curious old plaque in lead and copper (or some other such metal, as it turns green in the rain) of (I believe) Queen Elizabeth in her latter days, almost life size. Could you tell me anything about it? Mr. Watts of the South Kensington Museum has seen it, and considers it most interesting. Could it have been applied on the front of a house or public building? There is no doubt as to its being genuine. Could you give me any idea as to its real value?

I am, yours faithfully, A. C. KEIGHTLEY.



ANTIQUE LEAD PLAQUE



In the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam are many historical treasures of special interest to Englishmen

An Old Coronation Spoon

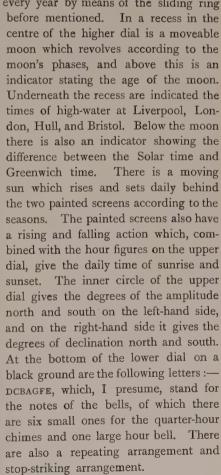
-fine English miniatures, silver plate, commemorating Dutch and English naval battles, and other objects of great rarity and value. A piece of

seventeenth-century silver of peculiar interest in this the coronation year of King George V. is a Dutch spoon made in commemoration of the coronation of two other English sovereigns, namely, William and Mary. As will be observed in the accompanying illustration, the handle is surmounted by standing figures of the King and Queen holding their sceptres. The handle and bowl are devoid of all decoration, and are typical in shape and size of the silver spoons made not only in Holland but also in England at this period.

THE beautiful mahogany Chippendale long-case clock illustrated has a few remarkable features, and Chippendale a few details regarding Long-Case same may be interesting Clock to some of the readers of THE CONNOISSEUR MAGAZINE.

The clock stands nine feet high, the head being twenty-five inches wide, and it is in a beautiful state of preservation. On the door of the case is a reliable barometer. The clock dial is an artistic piece of workmanship in brass and silver. The outer circle of the dial, as will be seen on the photo by aid of the magnifying glass, is a perpetual calendar, which is adjustable by means of a sliding ring. The inner circle against the ornamental

scrolls in the centre gives the signs of the Zodiac, and on the brass scrolls in the centre are the following words:-"THE .MAN IS YET UNBORN THAT DULY WEIGHS AN HOUR." On the outside circle of all are described all the moveable feasts at their respective dates given every year by means of the sliding ring



It will be seen from the date finger on the dial that the photo was taken on the 8th of March some years ago, the sun



AN OLD CORONATION SPOON

rising about 6.30, and setting about 5.30. The time was 10.37, which is verified by the sun's position, which is also about 10.37. The clock or Greenwich time was therefore about twelve minutes fast compared with the Solar time. It will also be observed that the age of the moon on that date is indicated at about 22 days I hour, and that the times of high-water indicated were as follows:—LIVERPOOL, 4.15; LONDON, 7 o'clock; HULL, II.15; and BRISTOL, 12 o'clock.

The maker's name on the clock underneath the edge of the sun is BARKER, WIGAN, and according to Britten's book on old clocks, Barker died in 1760; so from this it would seem that the clock must have been made between 1740 and 1760.

In conclusion I may say the clock keeps splendid time, and the astronomical (sic) parts are in perfect order. The clock is not only extremely ingenious from a mechanical standpoint, but it is also exquisite in appearance.

It would be interesting to me to know if any of your readers have ever seen such a clock.

In certain remote country districts it is still possible to

Sussex Iron Fire-backs By P. Miller meet with the old-fashioned flat hearth, where the oak logs blaze

merrily in our midst, and where the quaint iron "fire-back" and "brand-irons" still pertain, as in days of yore. There is, certainly, no more attractive feature of the English home than its chimney corner, the shrine in winter of all the inmates, and the cherished haunt of all idlers and gossips from without. And nowhere is

one more likely to encounter such a fireside than in rural Sussex, famous from Roman days for its ironfields, and, from the reign of Henry III. down to the end of the nineteenth century, so noted as to have



CHIPPENDALE LONG-CASE CLOCK

earned for itself the title of the "Birmingham" of that date. The earliest record of the Sussex ironworks occurs in 1266, when, after the battle of Lewes, the inhabitants of that town were permitted to raise funds for the repair of their walls by charging a penny for the toll of every cart laden with iron, and a halfpenny toll for every horse-load. Some twenty years later, Master Henry of Lewes was paid a considerable sum of money for the iron-work in connection with the monument to Henry III. in Westminster Abbey, and subsequently Sussex had the dignity of providing three thousand horse-shoes and twenty-nine thousand nails towards the equipment of an expedition against Scotland, undertaken by Edward III. A local rhyme tells how

"Master Huggett and his man John, They did cast the first can-non."

It appears, however, that a certain Ralph Hogge can, in reality, claim this distinction. In any case, several examples of early cannon of Sussex manufacture exist, notably the Bodiam Castle mortar of cast and wrought iron of early fifteenth century date, and also the Pevensey Castle gun bearing the cypher and badge of Oueen Elizabeth. Other models are preserved in the Tower of London. The general history of the iron-works is not the subject in question, otherwise much might be written concerning its rise and fall. During the sixteenth century, it is worthy of remark that even the Ashburnhams, Pelhams, Sidneys, and Howards did not disdain to augment their fortunes by the manufacture of iron goods, and Drayton, in his Polyolbion, refers to the forests

personified under the title of "The Daughter of the Weald." who

"Under the axe's stroke, fetched many a grievous groan,
When as the anvil's weight, and hammer's dreadful sound,
Even rent the hollow woods and shook the queachy ground."



SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FIRE-BACK DECORATED WITH ROYAL ARMS, AND INSCRIBED "MADE IN SUSSEX BY JOHN HARVO"

Peaceful to-day, and far removed from all but country sounds, are the spots once so busy and so thriving. Only the fruits of their works now remain, and it is of the fire-backs and brand-irons there manufactured that we are about to speak. It is only within recent years that the antiquary has interested himself much in the details of these curious remnants of the chimney corner, and at the present time, when there is a reaction in favour of the flat hearth or "down-fire," the fire-back, and its attendant andirons, or "brand-irons" as they are locally termed, are the subject of deserved attention.

The earliest designs for fire-backs are of quite irregular pattern, and merely decorated in a hap-hazard way with fleur-de-lys, crowns, and portions of twisted cable, roughly impressed, and sometimes bearing the figure of a human hand, a pair of compasses or some other article of use. Subsequently more elaborate designs were transferred, and some interesting carved oak models are in the possession of Lord Ashburnham. The Royal Arms were always a favourite subject of ornament, and at the end of the sixteenth century private owners began to adopt heraldic designs. Of this class there are countless examples, varying from those of Viscount Montague, the Duke of Buckingham, and other noble personages, to the

small country squire who happened to be armigerous. A fine Elizabethan fire-back bears the Royal cypher E.R., and, on a shield, the Tudor Rose surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by the Garter and mottoes with the date 1571. Many of these heraldic designs exhibit coats of arms with sundry quarterings, and are of considerable beauty and artistic merit. Those bearing the arms of the Ashburnham family: Gules, a fesse between six mullets argent, and the crest, an ash tree springing from a ducal coronet, are probably relics of the once famous Ashburnham furnaces. In the account book of the Reverend Giles Moore, a Sussex rector of the seventeenth century, the following entry appears:

"I payed Edward Cripps for an iron plate for my parlour grate with, Mr. Mitchelbourne's arms upon it, 10s."*

At a later period is noticed "a kitchen plate cast for my kitchen chimney weighing 100 lb. 3 qr. marked G.M.S. cost 13s." and also "a paier of iron dogs with brasse heads 5s. 6d."

In an old diary left by John Stapley, a Sussex squire, under date 28th January, 1733, appears the notice of "new brand-dogs for the Hall at Hickstead,

^{*} Mr. Michelbourne was the patron of the living.



SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FIRE-BACK WITH ROYAL ARMS AND CIPHER, AND DATE 1635

which my father . . . had ordered some time before his death, in which were cast the Stapley coat-of-arms with his initials A.S. over it, and the date 1732 below. For the casting of these I paid $\pounds 2$ 4s. 8d., and two shillings and fourpence more for the expense of getting them home."

Pictorial fire-backs have, perhaps, the chief interest by reason of the curious designs often depicted on them. A rare example, on which is portrayed the martyrdom of a man and woman, is thought to represent a local iron-master who suffered death at the stake in 1557. The man and woman are shown back to back, bound with a chain round the waist, their hands raised in an attitude of prayer. The lower part of the bodies is hidden in leaping tongues of fire. Another interesting example depicts a certain iron-master in his own furnace, sledge-hammer in hand, surrounded by the implements of his trade, and accompanied by his faithful dog; it is inscribed Richard Lenard at Bred [Brede] Fournis," and

bears the date 1636. Much might be said on the subject of allegorical, Biblical, and classical designs, all of which occur in considerable numbers; but perhaps the most remarkable design ever used was a facsimile of an iron grave-slab, which seems to have been much favoured. The original at Crowhurst commemorates Mistress Anne Forster, and, besides a lengthy memorial legend, bears portraits of two daughters, and two sons of the deceased lady. No doubt many an unlettered cottager boiled his kettle and cooked his stew in front of this peculiar design, little appreciating its full significance, or comprehending its inscription, which runs as follows:

HER LIETH ANE FORST R DAUGHTER AND HEYR TO THOMAS GAYNSFORD ESQUIER DECEASED XVIII OF JANVARI 1591 LEAVING BEHIND HER II SONES AND V DAUGHTERS.

Iron grave-slabs are plentiful in Sussex, though there is probably no other instance such as the foregoing. At Burwash is to be found the earliest existing example of the product of the local furnaces, a monumental slab of fourteenth century date, inscribed "Orate p. annima Jhone Coline." The history of the fire-dogs, or brand-irons, as they are variously termed, is as interesting as that of the

fire-back. The former. indeed, are probably of earlier origin, by reason of their greater necessity, although they do not present so much surface for decoration, and are, consequently, of less remarkable design. They are very commonly armorial, and some are formed of grotesque human figures, the costume of which is helpful in assigning a date to the design, though not, of course, to the actual casting—many patterns having been in favour during a considerable period. A curious pair of fire-dogs, attributed to the first quarter of the seventeenth century, are composed of the figure of a man, holding in the right hand a long-stemmed

pipe, and in the left a capacious beer jug. The general design invariably follows, more or less, the style of architecture in vogue at the period, some examples being distinctly Gothic in treatment. Dated specimens of fire-dogs exist from the end of the fifteenth century. Some of these bear the sacred monogram J.H.S., others are decorated with the Pelham buckle, whilst an especially interesting pair, dated 1571, bear the Royal arms and the initials E.R. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that there are many products of the Sussex ironworks to which we have not referred, and which are the subject of much attention from collectors. Among the chief of these are the Elizabethan "doggrates," "bacca" tongs, and "rush-light holders," to say nothing of less important items of domestic use in days of yore.

The lady's boudoir table illustrated is a fine example of the work of the Brothers Adam. The

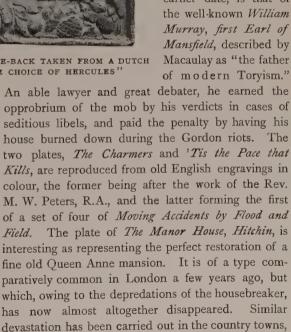
An Adam
Table

top is decorated with an urn, festoons of flowers, and honeysuckle, and the subjects of the panels are classical.

The groundwork is of apple-green.

THE work of Justus Sustermans (1597-1681) has

perhaps hardly received the attention it deserves. Ascholar Our Plates of Simon de Vos and F. Pourbus. he was considered in his life-time as little inferior to Van Dyck, an estimate which is not gainsaid by his fine Portrait of Giovannetta, which is reproduced in the present number. A pair of interesting silhouettes are those by A. Farberger, of Paris, the originals being painted in black on gold. The identity of one of the subjects, painted in 1791, has not been discovered, but the other, which is probably of an earlier date, is that of the well-known William Murray, first Earl of Mansfield, described by Macaulay as "the father



and too often, when these beautiful old houses have



LATE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FIRE-BACK TAKEN FROM A DUTCH MODEL REPRESENTING "THE CHOICE OF HERCULES"

been suffered to remain, their owners have gradually robbed them of their contents—their wealth of old furniture, and their nobly panelled interiors designed by Wren, Kent, Vanbrugh, and their contemporaries, being replaced by modern work, so that the mansions have become but as empty shells. Precisely the

opposite operation has been carried out at Hitchin—a mere shell of a house being restored to its former state with a completeness that must be the delight of every archæologist.

The house itself is of considerable interest. It was built in the first years of Queen Anne, in the conventional manner of the time, with simple red bricks relieved by rubbed mouldings, its plain barrack-like exterior forming an attractive contrast to the beautiful decoration of the rooms within. In this state it lasted till within the early part of the nineteenth century, when it fell upon evil days; the original panelling was removed and the staircases were destroyed to make place for those of later pattern. A few

years ago Messrs. Phillips, the present owners, unearthed an early wet-plate photograph showing the exterior of the Manor House before the alterations took place.

With all the ardour of true archæologists they set themselves to reconstruct it and to replace the pleasing features of former years. This, however, was no simple matter to be entrusted to a builder or to be finished in a hurry. On the contrary Messrs. Phillips devoted several years to the contemplation of their task, and have adhered almost entirely to their original intention of carrying it out with old material. Such a procedure could not be completed in a short space of time, and for the past two or three years the firm

have been employing their agents all over the country with a roving commission to rescue from destruction any fine interior woodwork, ceilings or mantelpieces existing in houses about to be demolished.

In this manner the wonderful old panelling and carving to be seen at Hitchin has been acquired.

Those rooms which were of suitable dimensions to fit the walls of the building have been re-erected upon the spot.

It is difficult to convey the pleasing results of these alterations. The house once more possesses its former appearance, and with it has come back the old-world atmosphere that always clings to such places. One passes from room to room with the feeling that nothing has changed during the long space of time which has elapsed since it first was built.



ADAM TABLE

Books Received

English Pastels, 1750-1830, by R. M. Sée, £2 2s. net; How to Understand Sculpture, by Margaret Thomas, 6s. net. (G. Bell and Sons.)

The Herkomers, Vol. II., by Sir Hubert von Herkomer, 7s. 6d. net; Training of the Memory in Art, by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, translated by L. D. Luard, 6s. net. (Macmillan.)

Art in France, by Louis Hourticq, 6s. net. (Heinemann.)
The Post Impressionists, by C. Lewis Hind, 7s. 6d. net.
(Methuen.)

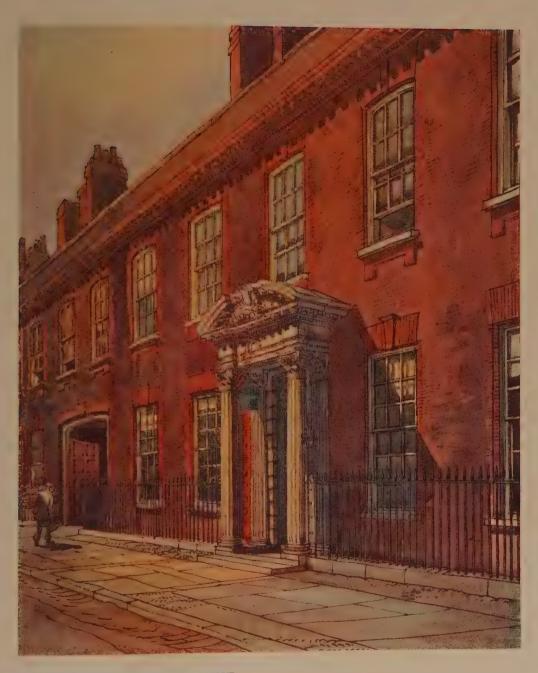
Turner's "Liber Studiorum," miniature edition, 1s. net. (Gowans & Gray.)

Westminster Abbey and the Antiquities of the Coronation, by W. R. Letharby, 2s. 6d. net. (Duckworth.)

Nietzsche and Art, by Anthony M. Ludovici, 4s. 6d. net. - (Constable.)

Jacques Callot, by Pierre-Paul Plan; Dentelles Anciennes des Musées Royaux des Arts à Bruxelles, by E. Van Overloop. (G. Van Oest & Co.)

A Bibliography of Sheffield and Vicinity, by W. T. Freemantle. (Pawson & Brailsford.)

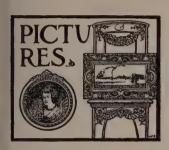


THE FRONT OF THE MANOR HOUSE HITCHIN





THE month of May, 1911, must always figure prominently in the annals of picture sales, for, after an interval



of nearly twenty years, two important collections of Early Italian pictures came up for dispersal, whilst three sales produced the enormous sum of £214,243. The picture sales (16 in number) were of an extremely interesting character

throughout the month; but those of Sir William Abdy and the late Charles Butler somewhat overshadow all the others. The family portraits and old pictures, formerly the property of Lord John Thynne, who inherited them from his uncle, the second and last Lord Carteret (who died as long ago as 1838), sold on May 1st, included many of historical interest, but, for the most part, by unknown artists; they were mostly "human documents" rather than artistic treasures, and it is a matter of great regret that some of them-particularly the portrait of that national hero, Sir Richard Granville-were not secured for our National Portrait Gallery. It is, we believe, the only authentic portrait in existence, and was now sold for only 265 gns. There were four portraits by J. Van der Banck, the more important of which was the whole-length of Lady Georgina Carolina Spencer, daughter of John Earl Granville, in white satin dress, standing in a landscape, 99 in. by 57 in., 300 gns.; another interesting whole-length was by M. Dahl, Frances Lady Worsley, in red dress with blue cloak, 99 in. by 57 in., 220 gns. The Thynne pictures realised £4,152 4s. 6d.

The late Sir William Neville Abdy's collection of highly important pictures by Old Masters was chiefly formed many years ago by the late owner, who purchased most of them in Florence and elsewhere on the Continent. Little or nothing seems to have been known as to their previous histories, and as they were purchased during a period of great unrest in Italy, probably the vendors did not care to go very particularly into the question of

provenance. A few were exhibited at the Old Masters in 1881, and attracted a good deal of notice. Nearly the whole of the collection was lent to the "Exposition de Tableaux aux Profit de l'Œuvre des Orphelins d'Alsace-Lorraine" held in the Salle des États at the Louvre, in Paris, in 1885, with some other pictures, notably two Gainsborough portraits which were not included in the sale, which, with nine pictures the property of Florence Lady Abdy, now produced £68,064 14s. 6d. for 141 lots. Taken in the order of sale, the more important pictures were: J. Fyt, A Dead Hare, Mallard, Partridge, ana other Birds, 53 in. by 37 in., signed and dated 1670, 290 gns.; Roger Van der Weyden, A Triptych, the centre panel with The Crucifixion, with an extensive landscape, the left wing with the Madonna and the Magdalen, and the right wing with St. Veronica and St. Mary of Egypt, the centre panel 10 in. by 7½ in., 900 gns.; Lucas Cranach, Virgin and Child, on panel, 30 in. by 22 in., signed with monogram, 650 gns.; Jacopo Bassano, The Adoration of the Magi, 37 in. by 51 in., 1,300 gns.; two by Sandro Botticelli, The Nativity of the Saviour, painted in tempera, arched top, 59 in. by 52 in., 1,950 gns.; and A Scene from the Life of Zenobius, panel, 26 in, by 59 in., 10,800 gns,—this was purchased for the Metropolitan Museum of New York. It probably forms part of a series illustrating events in the life of the Saint, of which two panels were bequeathed to the nation by the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, and a third panel is in the Dresden Gallery; Canaletto, Northumberland House and Charing Cross, and Northumberland House from the River, a pair, 22 in. by 35 in., 800 gns.; A. Mantegna (catalogued as by Vittore Carpaccio), A Pieta, with St. Jerome and the Prophet Isaiah, on panel, 27 in. by 33 in., inscribed "Andreas Mantinea" on a cartellino at the bottom, 12,300 gns.—this is the highest price ever paid at auction in this country for an Italian picture; Cima da Conegliano, Madonna and Child, panel, 28 in. by 22 in., 1,500 gns.; School of Piero di Cosimo, The Story of Perseus, a pair, 18 in. by 63 in., 620 gns.; Dello di Niccolo Delli, The Triumph of Time and Love, panel, 17 in. by 69 in., 690 gns.; Dosso Dossi, Portrait of the Duke of Ferrara, three-quarter figure, life-size, in armour, 50 in. by 39 in., 1,050 gns.—in connection with this portrait it may be mentioned that

in the catalogue of the collection of that generous patron of art, Paolo Coccafani (who was born in 1584, and who died at Reggio in 1650), No. 157 is "un ritrattino del duca Ercole di Ferrara in tondo di mano del Dosso"; Piero della Francesca, a pair of cassone fronts with betrothal and marriage ceremonies, panel, 16 in. by 42 in., 950 gns.; Raffaellino del Garbo, The Madonna and Child Enthroned, panel, 34 in. by 19 in., 320 gns.; Domenico Ghirlandaio, The Annunciation, formed of two panels set in one frame, 51 in. by 30 in., 1,500 gns.; Ridolfo Ghirlandaio, The Madonna and Child with St. John, panel, circular, 48 in. diam., 2,050 gns.; two by Giorgione, Malatesta di Rimini and his Mistress Receiving the Pope's Legatee, panel, 21 in. by 33 in., 2,450 gns.; and Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman, panel, 21 in. by 16 in., 320 gns.; Andrea Mantegna, Portrait of Ridolpho Gonzaga, Prince of Mantua, panel, 18 in. by 12 in., 320 gns.; Matteo di Giovanni, The Wedding of Ludovico Sforza, panel, 15 in. by 24 in., 440 gns.; Bernardino Pinturicchio, The Madonna and Child with Saints, panel, circular, 35 in. diam., 900 gns.; Antonio Pollajuolo, The Wandering of Ulysses, a pair, on panel, 30 in. by 62 in., 1,200 gns.; Andrea da Solario, Portrait of Giovanni Bentivoglio of Bologna (1439-1508), bust, black dress and cap, panel, 17 in. by 14 in., exhibited at the Old Masters in 1881 as by Francia, 4,000 gns.; Cosimo Tura, Portrait of a Gentleman, panel, 13 in. by 9 in., exhibited at the Old Masters in 1881 as a portrait of himself by Francesca Francia, 1,800 gns.; Bartolommeo Vivarini, The Adoration of the Magi, panel, 20 in. by 11 in., arched top, 3,700 gns.; two by Gentile da Fabriano, The Adoration of the Magi, panel, 70 in. by 53 in., 3,650 gns.; and a set of four panels, forming the predella of a picture, all about 8 in. by 11 in., 850 gns.; and G. B. Moroni, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black dress, 28 in. by 23 in., 1,600 gns.

Mr. Arthur Kay's pictures and drawings (May 11-12) included some which apparently did not reach the reserves at his sale, May 11th, 1901, and only a few of the 294 lots (which realised £7,567 10s. 6d.) call for notice. W. Van Aelst, A Bunch of Flowers in a Silver Vase, 32 in. by 25 in., signed and dated 1660, 280 gns.; K. Fabritius, Head of a Boy, in dark dress and cap, panel, 8 in. by 7 in., 170 gns.; C. Janssens, Portrait of Lady Darnley, in red and white dress, 29 in. by 24 in., signed and dated 1633, 150 gns.; M. J. Mierevelt, Portrait of Frau Johannina de Witt, in black satin dress, panel, 26 in. by 23 in., signed and dated 1638, 170 gns.; J. Vermeer, Blue and White Dish filled with fruit, 37 in. by 33 in., 180 gns. The modern pictures and drawings of three Bradford merchants—the late Isaac Smith, J.P., the late Benjamin Smith, and Mr. J. W. Smith-were sold on May 15th, the first-named property including several pictures by J. Buxton Knight, A Shepherd's Hillside Cot, 46 in. by 33 in., 280 gns., and Baildon Moor, 27 in. by 35 in., 1905, 110 gns.; H. H. La Thangue, Leaving Home, 69 in. by 57 in., 1889-90, 250 gns.; two large pictures by L. L'Hermitte, La Moisson, 98 in. by 103 in., exhibited at the Salon, 1883, 1,450 gns.; and Le Cabaret, 72 in. by 78 in., exhibited at the Salon, 1881.

I,050 gns.; E. Verboeckhoven, Ewes, Lambs and Poultry in a Barn, 28 in. by 44 in., 1870, 200 gns. At the sale of the late Mr. G. E. E. Belliss's collection at King's Norton, Birmingham, on May 17th, there were: G. F. Watts, Britomart, 2,300 gns.; two by Sir L. Alma-Tadema, A Roman Amateur, 825 gns., and Autumn Leaves, 350 gns.—this latter was bought for the Birmingham Art Gallery; and J. F. Lewis, Lilium Auratum, 800 gns.—this is probably the picture which was sold in the David Price sale at Christie's April 2nd, 1892, for 800 gns.

The sale of pictures by Old Masters and by artists of the Early English School on May 11th produced one of the highest totals ever realised at a single day's sale in England—£,92,411 8s. 6d. The properties included those of Mr. George Wilder, of Stansted Park, the late Sir William Agnew, Mr. Norman Forbes Robertson, and others. Raeburn's whole-length portrait of Mrs. Robertson Williamson, in white dress with pale pink satin coat or cloak, 94 in. by 58 in., "the property of a gentleman," carried off the honours of the sale, for, starting at 1,000 gns., it reached the enormous sum of 22,300 gns., the highest price ever paid at auction in this country for a single picture. Mr. Wilder's collection included an interesting portrait by an unknown artist, but probably Mary Beale, of Abraham Cowley, the Poet, in grey cloak with long flowing hair, 29 in. by 24 in., 115 gns.; P. Moreelse, a companion pair of portraits of a Gentleman and his Wife, 38 in. by 39 in., signed with initials and dated 1632, 1,550 gns.; A. Cuyp, Herdsmen and Cattle, 26 in. by 34 in., fully described in Smith's Catalogue (No. 125), and purchased at Phillips's in 1826 for 500 gns., now brought 4,800 gns.; J. Van Der Heyden, View of Valkenhof at Nimeguen, panel, 16 in. by 22 in., 480 gns.; and two by A. Van Der Neer, Landscape with figures, 29 in. by 40 in., 850 gns.; and a River Scene: Moonlight, 23 in. by 30 in., 480 gns. Sir William Agnew's pictures included: G. H. Mason, Blackberry Gatherers, 39 in. by 22 in., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1871, 135 gns.; G.F. Watts, Thetis, a small half-length nude female figure, 26 in. by 12 in., 130 gns.; Dirk Hals, a pair of Interiors with figures, panel, 9 in. by 13 in., signed, 240 gns.; Paul Potter, Group of three Oxen and a Sheep in a Meadow, panel, 11 in. by 15 in., signed and dated 1647, described in Smith's Catalogue (No. 79), 1,450 gns.; and Sir J. Reynolds, A Girl with a Goldfinch, 28 in. by 23 in., 360 gns.

Mr. Norman Forbes Robertson's collection included three by T. Gainsborough, Portrait of Mrs. Bell, wholelength, in white dress with blue bow, 90 in. by 58 in., 2,900 gns.; the companion Portrait of Mr. Bell, in dark dress with white stockings, 93 in. by 59 in., 1,600 gns.; and The Cottage Door, 57 in. by 46 in., 1,000 gns.; J. Hoppner, Portrait of Mrs. Denison, whole-length, in black dress, cut low at neck, and with short sleeves, 90 in. by 57 in., painted about 1797, 2,900 gns.; N. Maes, Portrait of a Girl, in green dress, 26 in. by 20 in., 250 gns.; J. Ochtervelt, Lady in Red Jacket, seated at a table, instructing her maid, 37 in. by 30 in., 600 gns.; Jan Van Ravenstyn, Portrait of a Laay, in black dress with white ruff, 25 in. by 19 in., 260 gns.; G. Romney,

The Infant Shakespeare attended by Nature and the Passions, 55 in. by 80 in., painted for Boydell's Shakespeare, 1790, 400 gns.

The miscellaneous properties included: D. Gardner, Portrait of Mrs. Robinson, "Perdita," in long pink cloak, a dog before her, a drawing, 33 in. by 23 in., 1,100 gns.; J. Russell, a pair of pastel portraits of Admiral William Bligh, of H.M.S. "Bounty," in blue naval uniform, and of Mrs. Bligh, in white muslin dress, 23 in. by 17 in., signed and dated 1791 and 1802, 410 gns.; W. Owen, Mr. Barker and his two Daughters, 50 in. by 40 in., 690 gns.—this is probably the group exhibited by Owen at the Royal Academy, 1794, as Portraits of a Gentleman and his Daughters; Rev. W. Peters, Portrait of a Lady, in white dress with pink sash, 29 in. by 24 in., 820 gns.; Sir T. Lawrence, Portrait of Mrs. Locke (née Jennings Noel), in pink dress with blue sash, 49 in. by 39 in., 2,250 gns.; H. Singleton, a pair, The West End of the Town and The East End of the Town, 14 in. by 17 in., 570 gns.; Sir T. Lawrence, Portrait of Thomas Taylor, "The Platonist," in black dress with white stock, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1812, 460 gns.; J. Zoffany, Portrait of Mrs. Garrick, in yellow coat over a blue bodice, 49 in. by 39 in., 280 gns.; Giorgione, The Resurrection, 46 in. by 37 in., 500 gns.—this realised 105 gns. at the Condover Hall sale in 1897; J. Berkheyden, Interior of a Church with Figures, 43 in. by 51 in., signed and dated 1667, 240 gns. Three unrecorded early portraits by T. Gainsborough, each about 29 in. by 25 in., The Rev. Wadham Pigott, Lord of the Manor and Incumbent of Brockley (he died in December, 1823), in black dress and gown with white bands, 1,600 gns.; his brother-in-law, William Provis, of Shepton Mallett and The Crescent, Bath (he died in July, 1808), in plumcoloured coat and yellow vest, 880 gns.; and Mrs. Provis (née Anne Pigott), in yellow dress trimmed with gold and vellow beads, signed and dated 1766, 4,700 gns.—this lady was one of the fashionable beauties of Bath during nearly all the time that Gainsborough lived there; J. Hoppner, Portrait of Sophia Bridget Barwell, afterwards Madame de Sandol-Roy, in white dress and cloak edged with fur, large black hat with white feather, 29 in. by 24 in., 4,500 gns.; P. P. Rubens, Peace embracing Plenty, on panel, 24 in. by 18 in., 1,950 gns.; Sir T. Lawrence, Portrait of Mrs. Thomas Master (née Mary Dutton), sister of the first Lord Sherborne, in white dress with blue sash, 29 in. by 24 in., 1,250 gns.; G. Romney, Portrait of Lady Glasgow, first wife of the 4th Earl, in white dress with deep frills, 28 in. by 24 in., 4,000 gns.this was painted in 1790, the artist receiving 30 gns. for it; J. Hoppner, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with fur cloak, 30 in. by 25 in., 2,500 gns.; Sir H. Raeburn, Portrait of Mrs. Andrew Wood, in dark green dress with white muslin fichu, 29 in. by 24 in., 3,200 gns.; G. Morland, The Public House Door, 25 in. by 30 in., signed and dated 1792, 1,700 gns.; and Sir A. Van Dyck, Portrait of John Oxenstierna, Count of Södremöre, Baron of Kymeht, in rich gold tunic, black breeches, pink stockings and large gold rosettes in his shoes, 82 in. by 49 in., 3,500 gns.

A NOTICE of that distinguished connoisseur and collector, the late Mr. Charles Butler, appeared in THE CONNOISSEUR MAGAZINE, September, The Charles 1910 (p. 49), and the sale of the first Butler Pictures portion of his enormous collection of pictures at Christie's, on May 25th and 26th, fully maintained his wide fame as a man of knowledge and taste. The total of 226 lots amounted to £53,766 4s., and in most cases enormous profits have been realised. This sale consisted only of the pictures from his town house, 3, Connaught Place, Hyde Park. Taken in the order of sale, the chief lots were: Ambrogio Borgognone, Virgin in Glory supported by Angels, panel, 56 in. by 17 in., 310 gns.; A. Bronzino, Portrait of a Lady, in black and red dress and rich cap, 24 in. by 17 in., 380 gns.; Vincenzo Catena, Christ and the Woman of Samaria, 39 in. by 53 in., 200 gns.; Cima da Conegliano, The Saviour, 62 in. by 35 in., 145 gns.; Giacomo Francia, Madonna and Child and St. John, 23 in. by 18 in., 200 gns.; Florentine School, The Judgment of Paris, 23 in. by 43 in., 330 gns.; Filippino Lippi, The Story of Cupid and Psyche, 16 in. by 59 in., 500 gns. (this cost 65 gns. in 1879); Andrea Mantegna, Madonna and Child, 26 in. by 19 in., 1,150 gns.; four by Matteo di Giovanni, three pictures with the story of Camilla, all about 14 in. by 43 in., and probably painted as cassone fronts, sold for 320 gns., 420 gns., and 480 gns. respectively; and Madonna and Child, 23 in. by 17 in., 300 gns.; Milanese School, Madonna and Child enthroned with Saints, 45 in. by 63 in., 320 gns.; Marco Palmezzano, Holy Family with St. Catherine and St. John, 23 in. by 36 in., signed and dated 1527, 200 gns.; Pesellino, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, 15 in. by 56 in., 320 gns.; Baldassare Peruzzi, Madonna and Child, 23 in. by 18 in., 250 gns.; Vittore Pisano, called Pisanello, Battle Scene on the Banks of a River, 16 in. by 62 in., 360 gns.; three by Cosimo Rosselli, St. Catherine of Siena delivering the Rule to the Sisters of the Second Order of St. Dominic, 62 in. by 62 in., 1,250 gns.—this was purchased for the Scottish National Gallery; St. Nicholas of Bari and Saints, 47 in. by 45 in., 1,100 gns.; and Madonna ana Child, 35 in. by 27 in., 620 gns.; Andrea del Sarto, Portrait of the Artist's Wife as "The Magdalen," 36 in. by 27 in., 900 gns. (this cost 340 gns. at the Hamilton Palace sale in 1882); School of Zanobi Strozzi, The Miracle of St. Nicholas, 11 in. by 22 in., 260 gns.; two by Tintoretto, Moses Striking the Rock, 45 in. by 70 in., 750 gns.—this was bought in 1882 for 105 gns.; and The Resurrection, 74 in. by 56 in., painted in 1570 for the noble family of Da Mula, 440 gns.—this cost 85 gns. in 1886; Titian, Tarquin and Lucretia, 74 in. by 56 in., formerly in the collection of Charles I., and afterwards purchased for the King of Spain, but subsequently carried away from that country by Joseph Bonaparte, and brought to London, 2,600 gns.—this was purchased in 1886 for 410 gns.; Paolo Uccello, a pair of Battle Scenes, 23 in. by 80 in., 2,000 gns.; Palma Vecchio, Holy Family with St. Catherine, 25 in. by 38 in., 280 gns.; three by Bonifazio Veneziano, Holy Family with St. Elizabeth, St. John and the Shepherds, 34 in. by 52 in.,

1,100 gns. (this cost 360 gns. in 1886); The Adoration of the Shepherds, 36 in. by 90 in., 620 gns. (this cost 380 gns. in 1880), and Holy Family with Saints, 44 in. by 71 in., 850 gns.; two by Andrea del Verrocchio, Madonna and Child, 25 in. by 18 in., 6,000 gns. (this cost 430 gns. in 1894), and St. Jerome, St. Joseph and a Donor, 59 in. by 34 in., 420 gns.; Andrea Mariotto di Viterbo, Madonna and Child enthroned with Saints, 69 in. by 68 in., dated 1484, 520 gns.; Bartolommeo Vivarini, Death of the Virgin, 75 in. by 59 in., dated 1480, 600 gns. (this cost 210 gns. in 1886); Domenico Campagnola, a legendary subject, probably St. George and the Dragon, 29 in. by 33 in., 300 gns.; Girolamo de Santa Croce, 18 in. by 27 in., 400 gns.; Taddeo Gaddi, Virgin and Child enthroned, 21 in. by 12 in., 1,050 gns.; Bernardino Pinturicchio, Madonna and Child, 34 in. by 25 in., 1,050 gns.; Andrea Previtali, Madonna and Child with a Donor, 32 in. by 28 in., 750 gns.; G. B. Tiepolo, The Holy Family, 19 in. by 14 in., 500 gns.; J. Highmore, Portrait of Mrs. Pritchard the Actress, in grey damask dress, 49 in. by 39 in., 750 gns.; R. Wilson, River Scene, 34 in. by 45 in., 200 gns.; J. C. N. Perin, Portrait of a Lady, in blue dress trimmed with lace, 25 in. by 20 in., signed and dated 1776, 420 gns.; School of Albrecht Dürer, David and Judith, 17 in. by 21 in., 380 gns.; Lucas van Leyden, St. Catherine of Alexandria, in blue dress, 15 in. by 10 in., 260 gns.; P. Moreelse, Portrait of Lucy Harington, sister of Sir Philip Sydney, in dark brown dress with slashed sleeves, 43 in. by 33 in., 400 gns.; two by Jan Mostaert, The Magdalen Reading, 17 in. by 14 in., 420 gns.; and Virgin and Child, 11 in. by 8 in., 260 gns.; J. Van Os, Flowers and Fruit, 37 in. by 28 in., signed, 210 gns.; P. P. Rubens, The Departure of Lot and his Family from Sodom, 85 in. by 96 in., presented by the City of Antwerp to John Duke of Marlborough, and sold at the Blenheim Palace dispersal, 1886, for 1,850 gns., and described in Smith's Catalogue, No. 826, 6,500 gns.; J. Van Stry, A Landscape with Cattle, 29 in. by 40 in., 340 gns.; J. Sustermans, Portrait of a Knight of France, 77 in. by 47 in., 570 gns.; and Sir A. Van Dyck, Portrait of a Lady of the Coningsby Family, in pink satin skirt and mauve bodice, 72 in. by 43 in., 520 gns.

Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley sold on May 26th a number of family and other portraits, understood to be the property of Lord Templetown. Three drawings were by J. Downman, Portrait of a Young Gentleman, wholelength, with landscape background, 14 in. by 11 in., 1792, 190 gns.; Portrait of the Dowager Lady Templetown, halflength, 8 in. by 7 in., 1789, 235 gns.; and Portrait of a Lady, 1785, 7 in. by 6 in., 105 gns.; a miniature group, by an unknown artist, of the Marchioness of Bristol, Mrs. Singleton, and Hon. Sophia Upton, 1,400 gns.; S. Meddena, Portrait of Capt. John Upton, in armour, 29 in. by 24 in., 1698, 160 gns.; three portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Hon. Sophia Upton, in white dress, with blossom in her hair, 25 in. by 20 in., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1801, 1,600 gns.; an unfinished portrait of the same, 29 in. by 24 in., 210 gns.; and the Hon. Caroline Upton (afterwards Mrs. Singleton), daughter of Baron Templetown, 26 in. by 21 in., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1801, and at the British Institution in 1830, 2,700 gns.; and C. Van Everdingen, *Portrait of a Child*, holding a branch of peaches and wearing a cap with ostrich feathers, 27 in. by 24 in., 160 gns.

THE great Hoe sale at New York, to which we referred on the last occasion, appears to have had a somewhat



depressing effect on the London sales held about the same time, and, although this conclusion may appear at first sight to be somewhat in the nature of a non sequitur, there is very little doubt that the influence of great events makes itself felt

over a far greater area than was at one time the case. A book sale of the first magnitude, held in London, dwarfs all the other sales, and has such a disastrous effect upon prices generally that it is usually allowed to have the field to itself while it lasts—experience has shown that this is the better course, for dealers, who are the chief buyers, cannot be in two places at the same time, and it is not always advisable to bid by deputy. It looks as though this principle has been extended to embrace the Hoe sale, for the Atlantic in these days of rapid communication is but a stream after all, but in any case the London sales held during the latter part of April were of a very ordinary character, there being little indeed to claim attention except the instalment of the Phillipps MSS., referred to in the last article, and these were for the most part documents rather than books.

On April 26th and following day, Messrs. Hodgson sold a number of standard and other works of a miscellaneous character, the latter portion of the catalogue containing some books and literary manuscripts of considerable interest. Thus, Edward Fitzgerald's Agamemnon, privately printed in 1865, though it has no imprint, is rarely met with. This realised £12 (orig. wrapper); Adam's Works in Architecture, 3 vols. bound together, 1773-1822, impl. fol., £50 (hf. bd.); Angas's The Kaffirs Illustrated, containing 30 hand-coloured plates, 1849, folio, £13 5s. (hf. mor.); and the following holograph manuscripts by Leigh Hunt, The Prince's Marriage, on 168 sheets of 8vo and 4to paper, £38; The Secret Marriage, on 84 sheets, 4to, £24; The Double, on 66 sheets, 4to, £36; and Lines on the Birth of Her Majesty's Third Child, on two pages, 4to, £6 5s. The MS. of a poem by George Meredith commencing "Two Brothers went a journey hand-in-hand," on 3½ pages, sold for £17, and another entitled Fugitive Poetry, on 188 folio pages, in the hand of Mildmay Fane, second Earl of Westmoreland, 1642-60, for £10. The copy of Middleton's Tricke to Catch the Old-one, 1608, 4to, which realised £13 10s., may have been identical with that offered for sale in the same rooms on December 1st last, and the same remark would seem to apply to the original edition of Herrick's Hesperides, 1648, 8vo, £33 (old russ. cut).

Still, whether the same copies or not, these are scarce works entitled to recognition.

The last sale of April was held by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on the 27th and following day, but with the exception of a presentation copy of George Meredith's Emilia in England, 3 vols., 1864, with the author's inscription on the title of the first volume, £29 (orig. cl.), there is little to chronicle except three works of Military Costume. These were The Military Costume of Europe, containing 96 coloured plates, 2 vols., folio (large paper), 1812-22, £42 (old mor.); Costumes of the British Army, a series of 53 old coloured lithographs, without margins, £39 (hf. mor.); and Costumes of the First or Grenadier Guards, published in 1854, folio, £12 (orig. cl.). Sotheby's sale of the 1st and 2nd of May contained, on the contrary, many interesting and expensive works, the total of 477 lots realising as much as £2,148. A highly important volume presented by William Penn to R. Barclay, the Quaker Apologist, comprising some 25 tracts, one of them being No Cross, No Crown, 1669, realised £72 (contemp. cf.); Turner's Herbal, 1568, with Coverdale's Homish Apothecarye, 5 parts, 1561, folio, £21 10s. (modern vell.); five presentation copies of Dickens's novels, all first editions, with the author's inscriptions on their fly leaves, an aggregate of £360; Blake's Poetical Sketches, 1783, 8vo, £49 (mor. g.e.); Brontë's Poems, as published by Aylott & Jones in 1846, 8vo, £28 10s. (orig. cl.); Browning's *Pauline*, 1833, 8vo, £164 (hf. cf.); the first or Kilmarnock edition of Burns's Poems, 1786, 8vo, imperfect (finishing on page 236), £105; The Germ, in the original tour numbers, 1850, £45 (wrappers); Swinburne's The Queen Mother and Rosamond, 1860, one of the few copies printed with Pickering's name on the title, £31 (orig. cl.); Songs before Sunrise, on large paper, with two extra poems inserted, £30 10s. (orig. cl.); and Tennyson's Poems by Two Brothers, the first edition of 1827, 8vo, £,36 10s. (orig. bds.).

The sale also comprised a number of very important works by Shakespeare, Keats, and Shelley, as well as a copy of the first edition of Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb, with inscription inside the cover, "Charles Lloyd to his Daughter Agatha Lloyd," £45 (orig. bds.). The Shakespeareana included The Rape of Lucrece, 1655, title-page and dedication in facsimile, portrait missing, £24 (orig. sheep), and an imperfect copy of the second folio of 1632, £45 (mor. g.e.). Under the name of Keats we have Endymion, 1818, £41 (orig. bds.); and Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, 1820, £47 (orig. bds.); and under that of Shelley, the horribly printed but extremely rare Address to the Irish People, 1812, 8vo, £114 (unbd., several leaves damaged); Zastrozzi, 1810, 8vo, £24 (mor. g.e., half-title wanted); Alastor, 1816, £55 (orig. bds.); The Cenci, 1819, 8vo, £46 10s. (orig. bds.); Epipsychidion, 1821, £51 (unbd.); and Hellas, 1822, 8vo, £13 5s. (orig. wrappers). Each of these belonged to the first edition, and by way of interlude it may be stated that the Address to the Irish People, which sold for £114, was published in Dublin at the fractional price of fivepence. It is a miserable-looking production from worn-out type, printed on the cheapest kind of paper; but this does not matter, for the name of Shelley carries it to the stars.

The late Sir Charles Dilke had gathered around him a considerable number of books, and might, had he been so minded, have formed one of the best modern libraries in existence, for he was the proprietor of the Athenæum, a fact which counts for much in this connection, since hardly any book is published which does not find its way to the offices of that journal for notice, or it may be for review. We do not know the extent of Sir Charles Dilke's library; but the books sold by Messrs. Christie on May 9th must have formed a very small portion of it. Two books extensively annotated by Keats were catalogued but withdrawn, and with exceptions the rest sold for very little. What was described by Sir Charles as the finest copy in existence of Blake's Songs of Innocence, 1789, with 27 plates in colours, and also the coloured plate "The Schoolboy," from Songs of Experience, realised the finest price we have heard of, viz. £250 (mor.); but with this exception the only other books that need be mentioned comprised several poems by Keats. Thus, another copy of Lamia, Isabella, etc., 1820, sold for £50 (orig. bds.); Keats's Poems, 1817, for £30 (cf. ex.); and an edition of the poems printed in 1876 for £20 (cf. ex.). This had an autograph presentation inscription by Lord Houghton to Sir Charles Dilke, and a number of MS. notes. The collection of Keats's relics formed by Sir Charles has been placed in the Public Library at Hampstead in accordance with the terms of his will. It consists of books, many of them annotated by Keats himself, a love-letter written to Fanny Braun, and many other memorials which were more suitably bestowed upon Hampstead than they would have been upon any other district or locality, for the poet lived there for some time after he deserted hospital walking and "gallipots," as one of his enemies sneeringly remarked, and it was from there that he set out on his last journey to Rome.

It cannot be said that the miscellaneous collection of books sold at Sotheby's on the 8th and two following days of May was of any degree of importance. A large number of the volumes were made up into parcels and disposed of for quite small sums, the 896 lots in the catalogue realising less than £1,000, which, for the Wellington Street firm, is, of course, a mere trifle. Lots 360-373, for example, comprised 249 volumes, and as the amount obtained for the whole was but £5 3s. 3d., it may be said with confidence that collectors came to some extent, at least, into their own again, for these books were by no means useless. They were simply unfashionable for the time being. Among the few books at this sale which realised substantial amounts were Nichols's History of Leicester, 4 vols. in 8, folio, 1795-1815, £45 (cf., uncut); Ben Jonson's Works, the second volume, 1640, folio, £15 15s. (cf.); Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, 1866, 8vo, £9 15s. (orig. cl.); a run of 40 vols. of the Ray Society's Publications, 1845-1908, £20 (cl.); and Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, complete from the commencement in 1837 to 1910, together 190 vols., including indexes and lectures, £33 (hf. mor.). The before-named copy of Alice's Adventures—another sold for £11 a few days later—was described as being the "first edition" of 1866; but this is not in accordance with the fact. This popular story was originally published in 1865, and is so dated on the title-page. The author and illustrator being disappointed with the way the illustrations came out, recalled as many copies as they could, and sent them to the hospitals. Some, however, were retained by the subscribers, and find their way into the auction rooms occasionally.

On May 15th and two following days another of those miscellaneous sales which the ordinary book-buyer regards with unusual interest took place at Sotheby's. English literature was the great feature here, and many books were picked up on extremely favourable terms. Some were not; but then they were not useful, and few will regret their loss, for they were nearly all "collector's books" in the strict application of the term, and between "collector's books" and books of real utility there is a great margin of difference. Taking this sale as a whole, there is not much to notice from our point of view. Lentulo's Italian Grammar, 1575, 8vo, a work probably consulted by Shakespeare, went for £5 5s. (defective, old cf.); and then we have Bunyan's Holy War, the first edition of 1682, also defective, £9 (orig. cf.); a complete set of the Badminton Library, on large paper, 29 vols., 4to, 1895-1902, £42 (mor. ex.); Thomas Preston's Tragedie of Cambises King of Percia, printed without date by Edward Allde, £30 (mor. super ex., 4 leaves in fac.); a lengthy series of the Kelmscott Press Publications, the Chaucer realising £52 (as issued), and all the rest comparatively little; a presentation copy of Meredith's Poems (1851), 8vo, £61 (orig. cl.); Gulliver's Travels, 2 vols., 1726, with separate pagination and titles to the four parts, £79 (orig. cf.); Westmacott's The English Spy, 2 vols., 1825-26, 8vo, £25 10s. (hf. ct., stained); and a number of Civil War Newspapers, beginning with Diurnall Occurrences, 1641, and ending with The Kingdom's Intelligencer, 1665, the whole in 24 vols., 4to, £105. Books of utility and everyday application were numerous enough, and the following is a very fair sample of what might have been got. Frederick Reynolds's Life and Times, 2 vols., 1826 (cf. gt.); Conversations of Lord Byron with the Countess of Blessington, 1834 (orig. bds.), and Sir John Barrow's Life of Earl Howe, 1838 (hf. mor.), together 4 vols., 8vo, in good condition, the lot for six shillings.

Among the mass of books sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on May 18th and following day, we notice a copy of the original edition of the Kit-Kat Club, 1735, folio, with the full set of 48 mezzotint portraits by Faber. This realised its full value of £36 (mor. ex.), as also, one would think, did the presentation copy of Meredith's Modern Love, 1862, 8vo, with inscription "Walter Creyke Esq., from the author George Meredith," £26 (orig. cl.). These books apart, there was little to notice at this sale, though it may just be mentioned that the Victoria Histories of the Counties of England are now settling down to what looks like a stable auction value—this is

from 15s. to 18s. per volume (as issued). Thus, at this sale, "Essex," in 2 vols., realised £1 17s. 6d.; "Buckingham," 2 vols., £1 10s.; "Surrey," 2 vols., £1 17s.; and "Lancaster," 3 vols., £1 17s. The prices usually realised are, however, still erratic, and must not be estimated too closely.

Messrs. Hodgson's sale of May 23rd contained a number of books from the library of Thomas Tanner, antiquary, and in 1732 Bishop of St. Asaph's. Many of this prelate's books sank in a barge, when being removed, in a lock near Wallingford in Berkshire, and are waterstained. One of them, an imperfect copy of the Ortus Vocabulorum printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1515, was in this plight, and sold for £8 (old cf.); a fine and perfect copy of the Mirror of Our Lady, 1530, folio, for £65 (old cf.); Wilson's Rule of Reason, 1563, and The Arte of Rhetoricke, 1553, 2 vols. in 1, small 4to, for £40 (Elizabethan leather, stamped with crowned lion and other devices); and the Epigrammata of Eilhardo Lubino, 1604, large 8vo, in old French morocco, stamped with the arms of Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., for £,25 10s. These were the chief books, though there were others of importance though of less interest; as, for example, Curtis's Botanical Magazine, from the commencement in 1787 to 1845, with indexes, together 50 vols. (one vol. missing), £27 (cf. gt.); Bacon's Advancement of Learning, 1605, 4to, £8 (wormed, and some margins cut close, old cf.); Pyne's Royal Residences, 3 vols., 4to, 1819, £20 10s. (mor., g.e.); Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, 2 vols., 1730, folio, £10 12s. 6d. (contemp. cf., slightly wormed); and Hasted's History of Kent, 4 vols., 1778-99, folio, £17 5s. (old cf.).

During the last days of May a number of books belonging to Mr. S. R. Crockett, author of The Stickit Minister and other popular novels, were sold at Sotheby's, together with a large number of other properties, from various sources, the whole realising a grand total of £6,260. The last lot in the catalogue comprised the celebrated copy of Foxe's Book of Martyrs, upon which John Bunyan had three times scored his name in large capitals, but at the last moment it was withdrawn. This is, of course, common knowledge, and need not be referred to further. Another relic, consisting of a manuscript on vellum, signed four times by King Charles II., was more fortunate. This consisted of An Establishment for the new raised forces begun the 26th of January, 1660 -the original legal settlement constituting the British Army and a document, therefore, of exceptional interest. The 26 large folio pages realised as much as £710. Most of the sums obtained at this sale were, however, small, the exceptions consisting mainly of the following:-The Alpine Journal, vols. 1 to 17, 1864-95, 8vo, £21 10s. (as issued); Burton's Arabian Nights, 17 vols., 1885-97, including Letchford's Illustrations, £23(as issued); sixteen volumes, all original editions, of Jane Austen's Novels. £21 Ios. (cf. gt.); and nineteen volumes of novels by the Brontës, also original editions, £34 (cf. gt.); a very comprehensive collection of the works of Dickens sold in one lot for £225 (mor. ex., by Riviere), and a similar collection of the works of Thackeray, all first editions, as in the former case, £225 (mor. ex., by Riviere); Coryat's Crudities, 1611, 4to, £18 10s. (mor. ex., some leaves inlaid); Dresser's Birds of Europe, 8 vols., 1871-81, 4to, £40 (hf. mor.); Beaumont and Fletcher's Comedies and Tragedies, 1647-52, folio, £25 (mor. ex.); and an original manuscript of American interest, by Captain Thomas Melvill, entitled Whaling Voyages round the World, circa 1800, £25 10s. All these, with others of considerable importance, came from Mr. Crockett's library, as well as a copy of Shakespeare's first folio of 1623, which, having the title and 13 leaves in facsimile, only realised £105; nothing, of course, for such a work The miscellaneous properties included a fine as this. copy of Suckling's Fragmenta Aurea, 1646, £30 (orig. cf.); Gruter's Animadversiones in Lucii Annaei Senecæ Opera, 2 vols., 1595, 8vo, £100 (bound by Clovis Eve for Marguerite de Valois, repaired); the excessively rare first editions of Walton's Compleat Angler and Cotton's Compleat Angler, 2 vols., 1653-76, 8vo, £900 (mor., g.e.); and a fine copy of the Italian poet Bembo's Le Prose, 1525, annotated throughout by the still more famous poet Torquato Tasso, £60. This was really a Tasso manuscript, and, considered in that light, has never been published.

THE work of the etcher D. Y. Cameron, which is every day attaining greater popularity, occupied the major portion of a sale of etchings held Engravings at Messrs. Christie's on May 29th, the remaining items being of little importance. The highest price to be realised for an individual lot was £420 for the Belgium set, a series of ten etchings, while Views in Northern Italy, 27 etchings, made £325, and the set of six known as Vieux Paris went for £152 5s. Other prices which must be recorded are the London Set, £94 10s.; St. Mark's, £57 16s.; The Doge's Palace, £81 18s.; and The Five Sisters-York Minster, £183. On the following day at the same rooms an extensive collection of Early English and French prints was dispersed, most of the items being fine examples. One of the first prints to realise a notable figure was an engraver's proof of Henry Meyer's rare portrait of Lady Kenyon, after Hoppner, which made £115 10s., this being followed by a proof of J. Spilsbury's masterpiece, Miss Jacobs, after Reynolds, for which £173 5s. was given. A fine impression of that interesting print, Young Lady Encouraging a Low Comedian, by Ward, after Northcote, sold for £,147; this being followed by a series of the most notable colour-prints after Morland, among which were the following: - The Story of Lætitia, £,262 10s.; Guinea Pigs and Dancing Dogs, £168; St. James's Park and A Tea Garden, £378; and The Angler's Repast and The Party Angling, £241.

About a dozen prints after Lawrence were sold, but only one attained the dignity of three figures, this being an engraver's proof before any letters of Samuel Cousins's Countess Gower and daughter.

Of the French prints, of which there were about thirty, the chief were two fine impressions of *Qu'en dit l'abbé* and *Le Billet Doux*, by de Launay after Lavreince,

which together realised £252. The first was a proof before the dedication and the other a proof before letters. Two proofs before the titles of Au Moins Soyez Discret and Comptez sur mes Serments, by St. Aubin, made £189; a rare proof before the dedication, with title and artist's name mis-spelt, of Les Hasards Heureux de l'Escarpolette went for £210; and a proof before letters, with the "tablette blanche" of Le Carquois Epuise, realised £94 10s.

The sale concluded with a miscellaneous collection from various sources, notable items being a first state of the Family of Earl Gower, by J. R. Smith, after Romney, £682 10s.; Le Baiser Envoyé, by C. Turner, after Greuze, £278 5s.; and Lord Nelson, by the same engraver, after Lawrence, £136 10s.

The collection of engravings formed by the late Colonel Montagu, which came under the hammer at Messrs. Sotheby's, was only notable for a few important items, the chief being a fine proof in colours of Bartolozzi's masterpiece, Miss Farren, which realised £500. This price, though high, is not a record, another example having realised over £600 some years ago. £84 was paid for an impression of Mrs. Musters by J. Walker, after Romney, which, however, was unfortunately slightly cut at the top and sides; a first state of Lady Elizabeth Compton, by J. R. Smith, after Peters, sold for £160; and £230 was given for a first state, with the title in etched letters, of the Countess of Mexborough, by W. Ward, after Hoppner.

The total realised amounted to £2,157.

At the same rooms, on May 22nd and two following days, the collection of colour-prints formed by Dr. R. S. Miller, of Kobé, Japan, was dispersed, a total of £1,219 being realized.

SEVERAL important collections appeared at Christie's during May, notably those of the late Colonel Tipping and the late Mr. Charles Butler, while Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley sold the fine collection of antique furniture, china and objects of art formed by the Rev. J. O. Stephens, of All Saints', Tooting Graveney.

The Tipping collection, which comprised 360 lots and the dispersal of which occupied three days, was especially notable for the numerous examples of Early English silver-plate, these contributing largely to the £17,000 total realised.

Amongst the silver the most notable pieces sold all at were a set of three Charles II. casters by Antony Nelme, £350; and two Elizabethan tiger-ware jugs which made £700 and £180 respectively. Of the items sold at so much per ounce mention must be made of a Commonwealth Beaker, 5 oz. 4 dwt., 440s.; a George I. dredger, 2 oz. 12 dwt., 450s.; a Charles I. basket, 29 oz. 14 dwt., 940s.; a Charles I. dish, 4 oz. 16 dwt., 520s.; another dish, 7 oz. 1 dwt., 340s.; a Commonwealth tankard, 14 oz. 1 dwt., 440s.; a James I. spice-box, 8 oz. 11 dwt., 600s.; and a Charles I. beaker, 5 oz. 16 dwt., 480s.

Of the objects of art mention must be made of a Louis XVI. octagonal gold snuff-box, signed Sagevet à Paris,

which sold for £304 10s., and a watch by Josephus Norris, of Amsterdam, for which £262 10s. was given.

The Butler collection, the dispersal of which occupied three days, produced just over £10,300, but few really high prices were obtained. On the opening day interest chiefly centred in the bronzes, a sixteenth-century Italian bust of St. John the Baptist making £409 10s., and a bronze plaquette bearing the bust of a man going for £441. Mention on the second day must be made of a terra-cotta plaque of the School of Rosellino which realised £220 10s., and a Caffaggiolo dish lustred at Gubbio for which £152 5s. was given; while on the third day a pair of Kien-Lung bowls and covers with ormolu mounts sold for £388 10s.

A collection of porcelain of considerable importance, the property of Mr. John Cockshut, Mr. Ralph E. Lambton, the late Sir William Agnew, and others, attracted a large gathering to Messrs. Christie's on May 4th, many of the lots arousing spirited bidding. The Cockshut section was especially rich in old Worcester and Chelsea, many of the pieces having been exhibited at the Franco-British Exhibition in 1908. Very early in the sale a set of three Worcester vases and a pair of covers made £672, and a vase and two beakers, rather smaller, went for £210. Of the Chelsea, the chief lot consisted of a set of three vases, which fell at £294, while two pairs made £220 10s. and £110 5s. respectively, and an inkstand sold for £120 15s. In addition to the above-mentioned, a Derby-Chelsea teapot which realised £126 must be recorded, while mention must also be made of two Sèvres cabarets, one by Taillandeur and Boulanger, and the other by Tandart, which went for £157 10s. and £131 5s. respectively.

The Agnew section consisted only of one lot, a Worcester dessert service from the Hamilton Palace Collection, which made £241 10s., while another single item property was a Chelsea group by Roubiliac, "The Music Lesson," the property of Sir Alexander Macdonald of the Isles, which attained the record price of £1,837 10s.

The Lambton section consisted for the most part of Chelsea porcelain, a pair of figures of a shepherd and shepherdess, attributed to Roubiliac, going for £409; a group of Summer and Winter making £388 10s.; and £367 10s. being given for a pair of vases and covers in emulation of Sèvres.

On the 8th, at the same rooms, a few notable prices were realised at the sale of the collection of the late Sir Charles Dilke and other properties. Amongst the objects of art was a marble relief of the head of St. John

the Baptist, attributed to Donatello, which readily sold for £504; a bronze reclining figure of a woman, sixteenth-century work, made £315; and a Limoges thirteenth-century copper gilt plaque, at one time in the Spitzer collection, realised £504. Mention, too, must be made of a Hispano-Mauro dish, painted with the arms of Leon, £294; a Swiss sixteenth-century stained-glass window, 40 in. by 20 in., £315; and a cup-hilted rapier, Italian, seventeenth century, £115 10s.

The Thynne heirlooms, and other properties, sold on the 18th, provided some interesting items, the sale of which aroused keen competition. From an anonymous source came six fine pieces of early faïence, which together produced over £5,000; of this sum the major portion was contributed by a Gubbio dish, by Maestro Giorgio, which made £2,520; another dish sold for £577 10s.; a Gubbio low tazza went for £966; another tazza of Faenza faïence realised £514 10s.; and £504 was given for a Castel Durante dish.

Of the Thynne heirlooms the *clou* was the famous Essex ring, which sold for £3,412 10s. It was said to be the identical ring given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, and had come by unbroken succession to the wife of Thomas Thynne, the great-grandfather of the late owner. £1,050 was paid for a Louis XVI. tortoiseshell snuff-box; and a set of three Sèvres vases and covers, painted with scenes after Teniers, went for £5,040.

From an anonymous source came a Sèvres vase, designed by Duplesis, £2,100; as did an ebony cabinet, with gold mounts, £1,050; while from the collection of the late Mrs. Barnard came a Louis XV. marqueterie table, £304 103.; a commode of the same period stamped Criaerd, £399; and another stamped V. SCH.. EZ, £1,785. There still remain to be mentioned an old English late seventeenth-century cabinet of old crimson lacquer, £420; a pair of Louis XV. ormolu andirons, £1,155; a suite of late eighteenth-century English furniture, £609; and a set of three side-tables and four torcheres of the same period, £430 10s. and £288 15s. respectively.

Two lots of tapestry were also sold—a set of nine panels of old Brussels tapestry making £8,610, and a single panel going for £892 10s.

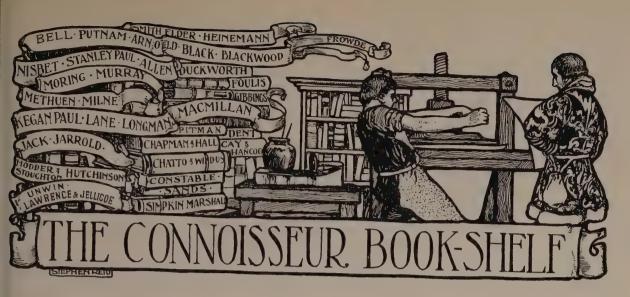
The Stephens sale, held by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley on the 23rd and two following days, included a number of good prices, amongst which must be recorded an early seventeenth-century Italian centretable, 230 gns.; and an old English clock, by William Webster, £250.





"LA FONTAINE"
FROM THE PICTURE IN SIR FREDERICK COOK'S COLLECTION
From "Chardin," by Herbert E. A. Furst (Methuen & Co.)





"Chardin," by Herbert E. A. Furst. (Methuen & Co., Ltd. 7s. 6d. net)

CHARDIN has been the last of the French painters to come into his own. It is only at the present time—over one hundred and thirty years after his death—that the true significance of his art is being fully appreciated, and that, thus late in the day, he is being crowned with

the laurels due! to one of the world's most original masters. The reasons of the delay are fully explained in Mr. Furst's able work on the artist—the first important biography of Chardin that has been issued in English. It is something more than a biography, for the writer has not only told us all the details of the artist's career that have been recorded, and described his works, but has



TÊTE D'HOMME COIFFÉE D'UN TRICORNE FROM THE DRAWING BY CHARDIN IN THE LOUVRE "CHARDIN" (METHUEN AND CO.)

also dealt exhaustively with the bearing of Chardin's art on that of his own time, and that of all time.

Chardin's career was a singularly tranquil and uneventful one. Born of the lower middle class, like his English contemporary Hogarth, and in the same year as that artist, he has exercised indirectly as profound an influence on French art as the latter did on that of England. The careers of the two men were, however, very different. Hogarth was a conscious reformer, and did his best to bring other men to his way of thinking; whereas Chardin was an artist pure and simple. Hence the life of the English artist was a constant succession of battles; even at the end of it, while he had won recognition as an engraver and a moralist, he had not been generally accepted as a painter, and most of his best pictures were either left on his hands or sold for small prices. Chardin, on the other hand, was admitted to the French Academy, and obtained purchasers for his pictures without effort. This acceptance of his art is, perhaps, the most astonishing incident in his career, more especially because the salient qualities of his pictures were not then recognised. To appreciate the difference between Chardin's work and that of his contemporaries, one must understand the principles which govern the productions of the great European schools - those of Italy on the one side, and the northern nations on the other. As Mr. Furst points out, "the South stands by beauty, the North stands by truth." France was the battleground between the two ideals. The natural leaning of the French race was "towards Teutonic, and more especially Netherlandish art." Under the guidance first of Francis I. and later on of Louis XIV., French art was diverted from its natural character, and became a "handmaiden of Italy."

Jean Baptiste Siméon Chardin was born in 1699, when the sun of Louis XIV. was still in the ascendant, and art converted into an adjunct of the monarchy still remained impressed with the academic stamp set upon it by Le Brun and the other courtier painters of the Siècle de Louis Quatorze. His father was the King's billiardtable maker, and wished his son to follow in the same vocation. How young Chardin managed to escape his destined career is not recorded; but when he arrived at a fitting age he was apprenticed to Pierre-Jacques Cazes. Mr. Furst is of opinion that "Chardin profited from this painter's knowledge of the technicalities of his artinasmuch as there is a certain dry quality in Cazes' paint which became so characteristic of his pupil's execution." Chardin, however, "quitted Cazes because he could not acquire from him the knowledge which he most desired," to presently become assistant to Noël-Nicholas Coypel, and later on to Jean Baptiste van Loo.

In the meanwhile the art of France had been revolutionised; the "decline and death" of Louis XIV. had relieved French society of the "incubus of that overpowering personality," and the genius of Watteau had advanced art a further stage in its evolution. He had come "to Paris with Flemish and Dutch traditions, and moulded what he had learnt and what he had experienced into something new: something which was

neither Netherlandish nor Lebrunnish-Italian; something which was far more beautiful than truth, more truthful than beauty. He visualized the passion of love which had become the great object of life to the French nobility. His imagination captivated the aristocratic spirit of his age, which had every reason to dread reality. Hence his enormous influence," which had remained dominant until the art of the ancien régime, came to an absolute end in the brilliant fireworks of Fragonard.

Chardin alone of the French artists of the period failed to come under the sway of Watteau. He painted sturdily away at still-life—his own lunch of a brace of sausages when he had no better subject-and later on at his simple interiors without striving for effect, giving full value to textures, to light and shade and atmosphere, content to record what he saw with absolute sincerity. The progress of his career-how he won a popular success by his painting of a surgeon's sign-board, and another with his still-life subjects shown at the open-air exhibition in the "Place Dauphine," how he was elected a member of the Academy, was granted apartments in the Louvre and gradually attained to a state of opulence to keep carriages and horses-may be best read in the pages of Mr. Furst's interesting book; the salient fact is that in his work he initiated a new era in painting; to quote Mr. Furst, he was "the first of the moderns." These words indeed form the keynote to the volume—the text of a theme on which the writer dilates with much originality and ability, advancing views which, however much they conflict with the reader's own ideas, must command his attention and respect. To briefly summarise Mr. Furst's contentions, the essential difference between the old and modern outlooks lies in the importance accorded to the subject of a picture. With the old masters this was of primary importance; to the moderns the subject is nothing; its conception and presentment are the only matters that are of consequence; and in this matter Chardin fully anticipated modern ideals. "He seems almost deliberately to have gone out of his way to seek for the humblest and most insignificant subjectmatter, lest anyone might suppose he considered anything but conception of importance." His pictures are purely "paint." In this manner he fulfils Mr. Furst's ideal as attaining the chief end of an artist; the writer urging that as "a picture is something that is painted, and a good picture consequently something that is well painted, its execution comes before anything else." One hesitates to agree with this theory, and also with Mr. Furst's contention that the real artists are content to record what they see-that is, what they see with their eyes and not with their intellect. Pictorial art has a far wider range than Mr. Furst and many of the moderns would accord it; to make its appeal wholly a sensuous one would be to deprive it of some of its cheap functions. 'Blake was as much an artist as Chardin, and Durer as Velazquez. The truest artist is he who best adapts his methods to his capabilities, and transmits to the spectator through the medium of his work the fullest record of his own emotions and conceptions.

The Connoisseur Bookshelf

"How to Understand Sculpture," by Margaret Thomas. (G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 6s.)

THE handbook on Sculpture which Miss Margaret Thomas has compiled will be of considerable utility to the student who wishes to know the elementary facts concerning the technical craftsmanship of the sculptor and to possess a brief record of the chief works produced by

the ancient and modern Schools of Sculpture: further than this it will be of little service to him. If he desires to learn "How to understand Sculpture" he must seek some work which goes more deeply into the principles underlying the art-principles which Miss Thomas hardly seems to have grasped and to which she barely troubles to allude. Most of herremarks concerning sentiment and style would be equally applicable to painting; the writer, indeed, draws most of her analogies from the sister art, and beyond telling us that "simplicity should be a far

Such side will refer again to the book

DIE NÄHERIN BY G. NETSCHER FROM THE PICTURE IN THE ROYAL GALLERY, DRESDEN "CHARDIN" (METHUEN AND CO.)

more marked characteristic of sculpture than of painting," she hardly discriminates between the two. diversity in treatment required by the various materials employed by the sculptor-the non-transparent plaster demanding different manipulation to marble, and bronze requiring a bolder style than stone or clay can carry— Miss Thomas is altogether silent, while her extended notice of what may be termed the mechanical commonplaces of the art, such as the proper placing of the ear on the human body, will probably only serve to distract the student's attention from its salient beauties. In her criticisms Miss Thomas shows more valour than discretion. Connoisseurs will hardly agree with her that "Cellini's chief claim to our gratitude lies not in the works of art he produced, but in the graphic account he has bequeathed us of his blustering, roving life"; nor will they be inclined to subscribe to her opinion that the only "entirely satisfactory out-door monument in London" is Marochetti's meretricious and superficial "Richard Cœur de Lion." Miss Thomas quotes a highly eulogistic paragraph from Richard Jeffrey's Field and Hedgerow as referring to the "Venus of Milo," but if she will refer again to the book she will find the

passage applies to the "Venus Accroupie." The book is well illustrated and contains a useful index.

"English
Pastels, 17501830," by
R. R. M. Sée
(G. Bell &
Sons, Ltd.
£2 28.)

PERHAPS the best idea of the scope of Mr. R. R. M. Sée's work on English Pastels may be conveyed in a few words culled from Dr. Williamson's introductory note. He states: "The author of these pages does not profess to have written a history of English pastel painting. That is a task vet to be accomplished. All he has wished

to do is to bring] together the pages of a delightful picture book, to produce an illustrated souvenir of the exhibition (of English pastels at Paris) on which he has spent so much labour." One can cordially endorse these words, and even amplify them. The sixty and odd full-page plates contained in the work make it not only a "delightful picture book," but also a most valuable illustrated record of the style and technique of the leading English pastellists. The general level of the reproductions is extremely high, and some, such as The Girl with Cherries, by John Russell; Mrs. Catherine Holden, by Peter Romney; or Little Miss Rose Berry, by Mary Benwell, could hardly be surpassed in their representation of the texture and feeling of the originals; while it adds not a little to the value of the volume that many of the most charming of the reproductions are from subjects by artists whose merits have not hitherto been adequately recognised.

Mr. Sée's text unfortunately does not rise to the level of the illustrations; it serves well enough as a string to connect the series together, but, apart from this, possesses little permanent utility. His criticisms are neither deep nor informative, and one feels that the writer has formed his conclusions less from a thorough knowledge of the work of the artists included, and of the period in which they lived, than on a casual acquaintance with a few of their individual productions. In his opening sentences Mr. Sée explains the causes for the dearth of English art in the first half of the eighteenth century, and leaves his readers to infer that not one or the least of these was the "rigid puritanism" which prevailed—a knowledge of the social history of the period would have informed him that the licentiousness and corruptness of the aristocracy in the reigns of the first two Georges were nearly as gross as in the reign of Charles II. The writer then goes on to show how the revival in art was effected, and tells us "the Court leaves George II., and gathers round his grandson, the fascinating Prince of Wales. A man of refined and artistic taste, he is an adept in bringing together at his receptions painters and men of letters, philosophers and musicians. Every day brings little parties given in pretty actresses' boudoirs; assignations are kept in the shade of the Mall; there is hunting, there are masked balls." One wonders for whom this description is intended—the future George III., who, as Prince of Wales, was a "dull, good boy," tied to his mother's apron-strings, and whose patronage in art, when King, was chiefly awarded to that "dull, good" painter, Benjamin West; or is it meant to apply to Frederick Prince of Wales, one of the earliest patrons of Ramsey? But that Prince was not the grandson of George II., but his son. Mr. Sée goes on to dilate on the glories of English art towards the close of the eighteenth century -"the most refined period known to the world." The caricatures of Gilray and Rowlandson, which more truly represent the national life of the period than do the idealised conceptions of Gainsborough and Reynolds, hardly bear out this description.

In his biographies of the artists Mr. Sée is scarcely more happy. One feels that though they are records of fact, the author has had hardly a sufficient acquaintance with his subjects to decide which are the salient facts, and consequently much is told which might have been well omitted to make room for more valuable matter. Some of Mr. Sée's statements are misleading. Thus he includes Cipriani among the engravers, and states, as though it were a matter for surprise, that "Bartolozzi even engraved several of his drawings." One wonders if this is a misprint for "several score." We are told that John Raphael Smith was "successful as an editor," and that the Rev. William Peters, R.A., refused academic honours. While though Adam Buck is specifically mentioned in the preface as one of the masters of the brilliant band of "pastellists and draughtsmen," he is not alluded to in the body of the work; the same may be said of Raeburn, after whose work a full-page illustration is reproduced. One must

not, however, be too severe on these errors, for, as Mr. Sée explains, the volume is merely the precursor of a larger and more important work on the same subject, and this may well have caused him to treat it in a more casual manner than the sumptuousness of its appearance and the beauty of its illustrations would appear to warrant.

THIS is a closely written and compendious volume dealing with its subject in a scholarly manner. It covers a

"Dinanderie:
A History and
Description of
Mediæval Art
Work in Copper,
Brass, and
Bronze"
By J. TavenorPerry. (London:
George Allen &
Sons. 21s.)

field of accurate research illuminated with a wealth of illustrations selected from the four corners of Europe. The history of Dinant and the cluster of towns on the Meuse giving the name *Dinanderie* to the articles or ecclesiastical or domestic use made in copper, brass, or bronze opens up the subject, as the author very rightly says there is no English word which embraces the work of the artist-craftsmen of Dinant, and

thus the old term of *Dinanderie*, still used on the Continent, is employed in introducing the subject to English readers.

The processes are described and the origins of the art enumerated. The usual division of the schools into Rhenish and Limousin has been amplified. Separate chapters are given to Germany, the Netherlands, France, England, Italy, and Spain. Among the interesting facts set forth is the allusion to the beautiful bronze ewer of the time of Richard II., which was actually found at Kumasi by the British Ashanti expedition in 1896.

The ecclesiastical nature of the subject receives fuller treatment than the domestic vessels in general use in the home life produced in the same period. This is pardonable in a writer having an eye on the finest and best examples, which are happily preserved in churches and abbeys and museums as exemplary specimens of a bygone art. But to the collector bent on acquiring for himself minor specimens of *Dinanderie* there is not a little suggestive that a quest will have to carry him into exalted places.

Ewers and water-vessels offer the best field, and knockers come next for the collector of minor objects. His water-vessels may materialise into holy-water vats and his knockers into sanctuary rings. Among the purely ecclesiastical designs censers offer the most compensating study from an artistic point of view. The elaboration of fine work in these affords delectation to the lover of metal-work exquisitely conceived and delightfully executed.

In connection with bronze stoups a very interesting illustration is given of one at Holland House, with a verse from the *Miserere* on it, and a figure of Buddha as well as the Virgin and Child. The association of Buddha with holy vessels of the Church of Rome may not be so extraordinarily incongruous when it is remembered that Buddha was admitted into the Calendar of Christian Saints under the pseudonym of St. Josaphat.

The author need make no apology for the work

The Connoisseur Bookshelf



BY WILLIAM HAMILTON ISS ADELAIDE PAYNE

ppearing to be in its concluding chapters a catalogue aisonné. The beginning, the middle and the end are ike enjoyable. To quote from the Envoy, "We have atched the travelling founders, encouraged by wine and e Deums, casting the parish bells in sight of their mployers, and the chaudronnier ambulant at the doors baronial mansions renewing or repairing the batterie

de cuisine, and relating the news from foreign parts, or the local gossip, much like his descendant, the travelling tinker of the present day."

As a concluding word—the book is thorough; the illustrations carefully selected to illustrate the text, the arguments and conclusions sound, and as a work of authority it claims its rightful place.





PHILIPPE LE BEAU

JEANNE LA FOLLE

THE TWO WINGS OF A TRIPTYCH, FROM "LES PRIMITIFS FLAMANDS" (G. VAN OEST AND CIE), BY JACQUES VAN
LAETHEM (MUSÉE ROYAL DE BRUXELLES)

La Peinture en Belgique, by Monsieur Fierens-Gevaert, is continued with the third volume on Les Primitifs

"Les Primitifs Flamands," Tome III. par Fierens-Gevaert (G. van Oest & Cie, Brussels) Flamands. In this the author deals with the later exponents of the Gothic style—the artists who flourished in the fifteenth century and the earlier portion of the sixteenth. The best known among these, masters like Bosch, Metsys, Mabuse, Patinir, van Orley, whose work has of late years

commanded greatly increased attention, are treated with great fulness.

Monsieur Fierens-Gevaert is to be congratulated on the progress of his monumental work, which, when complete, promises to be the most reliable and authoritative book on the subject extant.

A useful combined Stock and Sales Book for collectors and dealers in antiques has been issued by Mr. Harwood,

Harwood's Stock and Sales Book (combined) (James Harwood, 7s. 6d.) of Derby. The columns are arranged so as to allow spaces for setting forth the numbers, descriptions and cost of the articles enumerated, their stock price, the price realized, and from whom purchased

and to whom sold. A handy, compact, and substantially bound volume, it should form, if properly kept, a complete inventory of a dealer's transactions.



THIS is the jubilee year of The Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, and, in celebration of the event, the

The Glasgow Institute

committee have brought together a superb loan collection, which includes examples of Corot, Troyon, Diaz, Millet,

and Bastien-Lepage. These pictures are, of course, well worth a visit; but otherwise the exhibition is rather disappointing, for, viewing it as a whole, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the older among the accustomed exhibitors are beginning to fail, and that few young artists of power are coming forward to take the vacated places.

A good instance of the former stricture is Mr. E. A.

Hornel's Lilies. It is interesting, and even arresting, for this artist never loses the personal accent; yet the canvas has grave limitations, and these are of a nature not commonly associated with Mr. Hornel. In 1892 he studied in Japan along with Mr. George Henry, and hitherto, in consonance with this training, his pictures have usually reflected apparently unconscious victory over problems of colour-harmony, and have been entirely satisfactory arrangements of nearly countless different shades. In Lilies, however, which shows two children wading in a stream overhung with flowers, one is instantly made aware of effort on the artist's part; for, albeit the multitudinous colours all have intrinsic beauty, the scheme is almost totally devoid of unity, each part seeming to call out for attention, and the *tout ensemble* being consequently far from melodious.

Two other artists who hardly seem to maintain their respective reputations are Mr. E. A. Walton, R.S.A., and Mr. Harrington Mann, the former of whom is represented by a landscape, *The White Mill*, and the latter by a *Portrait of Mrs. Frances Howara*. Mr. Walton's picture has many qualities, not the least remarkable of these being the fact that, though a huge, oblong canvas is used, the scene is rendered so that the eye can easily grasp all at once. Yet the work betrays a languor not

heretofore seen in Mr. Walton, and the general effect is in a sense contradictory; for, though fairly high tones are used throughout, no real illusion of sunlight is achieved. As regards Mr. Mann's portrait, this also has merit, being fluently drawn, and accordingly conveying a fine sense of life; yet it fails in one serious particular, for the face by no means dominates the canvas. Nor is this fault hard to diagnose, for the sitter wears a long cloak of pink-which is practically the same colour as her faceand the former, being insufficiently relieved by counterbalancing shades, and appearing additionally brilliant because of a deep brown background, is prone to oust the face



LADY MARGARET SACKVILLE

GEORGE HENRY, A.R.A., R.S.A.

from its rightful position as a main element in the picture. Praise and blame of much the same nature as the foregoing are due to Mr. George Henry's Portrait of Lady Margaret Sackville, for here again is able work, yet here again the separate parts are not centralised towards the face. The sitter is most awkwardly posed, her left arm being so placed that it instantly catches the spectator's gaze; and this fault is the more noticeable because the prominent arm is badly modelled, and does not suggest roundness and flesh. How different is a portrait which hangs near by-that of Mr. Caldwell by Sir James Guthrie — a picture showing conclusively that at least one of the older of the Glasgow school has not begun

to fail! for in this work is absolute completeness, no part appearing too prominent, and every inch of paint having inherent quality withal.

Passing to consider the younger exhibitors, one feels in the first place that too many of them lack originality. Messrs. Hansen and Keppie, for instance, both disclose a marked similarity to Arthur Melville; while Mr. W. G. Grieve, though showing himself a powerful draughtsman, proclaims his vision to be that of Mr. Brangwyn. Mr. Charles Bartlett would seem to have imbibed from the same source, and to have added thereto the teaching of Mr. Pryde; while Mr. Hughes Stanton appears to see through the eyes of Corot, and Mr. Whitelaw Hamilton through those of Sir Alfred East. Another example of undue discipleship is Miss Annie French, who tries to follow Beardsley, but fails in a particular wherein that artist was signally successful as a rule; for, overdecorating her background, she diverts interest from the figures in the foreground, and the result is a mosaic rather than a picture. Influence of a different kind is seen in Messrs. Wells & Peploe, for the tormer palpably emulates Bastien-Lepage, while the latter obviously strives to tread in the steps of Manet and Degas. It must be granted, though, that in both these cases emulation has borne good fruit; for Mr. Wells's Uplands of Arbory is a clever essay in plein air painting, and exhales a real sense of a sunny day, while Mr. Peploe's two pictures



LILIES E. A. HORNEL

evince a rare mastery over the elliptical manner. Both are portrait studies, the one depicting a young woman, and the other a little girl, seated on a sofa with a picturebook in her hand. They are drawn with splendid vigour, and palpitate with life; while that of the girl is full of the naïvete of childhood, and is a really exquisite piece of colour. In fact, Mr. Peploe, though reminiscent of the Salon des Refusés group, is without doubt an artist of great individuality, and his achievements are ahead of those of any other young man exhibiting this year at Glasgow.

Other young workers deserving mention are Mr. David Alison, and Misses Cameron, Moore and Morris. Mr. Alison's

Chrysanthemum Girl, though indicating a debt to Velasquez, commands attention by virtue of sheer truth; and Miss Cameron's water-colour, The Fairy Book, has a personal style too seldom found in woman's art. Miss Moore's Old China is a strong piece of colour, remarkably rich in tone, while Miss Morris's landscape, A Breezy Day in the Hebrides, is so lively that it almost recalls Monet and MacTaggart.

Reverting to the older exhibitors, it behoves to speak of Mr. Laing's Paisley Abbey, for the artist has well expressed at least some of the stately dignity of his theme; while praise is certainly due to Mr. Ewan Geddes's pastel, Winter, for it is full of that stern and subdued feeling which is inseparable from Scotland. Other engaging landscapes are Mr. George Houston's Spring and Professor Ciardi's Pellestrina; while M. le Sidaner's nocturne, Le Vieux Palais, is praiseworthy as containing some of the glamour which things take to themselves "au clair de la lune."

ONE wonders if the New English Art Club is keeping abreast of the latest movements in art or if it is lagging

The New English Art Club behind. The enigma is more difficult of solution than at first sight appears. Art, unlike science, has no illimitable universe to explore; its field of endeavour

is confined to the expression of human emotions and



PORTRAIL OF LOKE MANSFIELD
PAINTED ON GLASS BY A. FARBERGER, PARIS

SILHOUETTE PORTRAIT OF A MAN BY A. FARBERGER, PARIS Signed and dated 1791



Current Art Notes

sensibilities, which have become enervated rather than strengthened under the glass-house of civilization. The great passions have all been sung and recorded and painted until we, who, burdened with the wisdom and experience of all the ages, no longer feel their poignancy, grow wearied of their expression. The artist, to avoid plagiarism, must find his themes in the leavings of his predecessors -the subjects they thought beneath their notice - or deck out old themes in new tricks of technique, or in technique which now possesses an element of novelty from long disuse. It is progress, but progress round a circle. Tomorrow's art may be

a repetition of that of

the day before yesterday; and so at the present moment one wonders if post-impressionism is becoming oldfashioned, and if the members of the New English Art Club, who are showing more and more a disposition to return to old ideals, are not the pioneers of the next great movement in art.

There are many pictures in the present exhibition which would not have looked out of place in a mid-Victorian Academy. Mr. P. Wilson Steer's End of the Chapter may be cited as an instance. Both title and theme did duty in many an exhibition in the "'seventies" and "'eighties." The subject is a pretty girl who has laid down a yellow-backed novel, presumably finished, to kneel in front of the fire and warm her hands. The artist, as becomes a modern, has put into his picture less sentiment and better brush-work. A mid-Victorian would not have realized his textures so completely: his handling would have been flimsier and more finicking; he would have been less occupied in getting his values correctly than in telling his story. Where Mr. Steer has not wholly succeeded is in conveying the suggesting of firelight. The fire itself is not visible: in competition with the bright daylight which suffuses the room its effect would be small, but it would be apparent. The artist has shown us the reflections of the flame on the tiles at the side of the grate and on the brass fire-dogs, but the face and hands of the girl are quite untinged by its glow. It is always a matter of wonder that Mr.



THE LATE MR. JAMES CALDWELL BY SIR JAMES GUTHRIE

Steer, who delights to bring his figure pictures to a high state of surface finish, should so consistently adopt an altogether different technique for his landscapes. The two methods are equally convincing, but one would imagine that, instead of being the expressions of the same personality, they were the output of widely differing temperaments. His Valley of the Severn, representing a storm passing away—the sky still black with hurrying clouds and the foreground dark, but the sunlight beyond flooding the broad waters of the distant riveris a fine piece of powerful brush-work. Mr. Orpen has produced another highly original work in his Myself and Cupid, the latter being

represented by a marble statue, standing in front of a framed portrait of the artist, about the foot of which are a number of painting implements. A piquant interest is given the picture by the artist's solemn visage and funereal garments being placed into such close juxtaposition with the god of love. The prevailing colour notes are black. white and yellow. Mr. Orpen's framemaker has, however. somewhat robbed him of the effect gained by the contrasting colours, for the gold of the frame clashes with the yellows and deprives them of their full value: one feels that if the frame was toned down the work would look considerably better. Mr. Sargent continues to show that no theme is too trivial to be invested with significance by his treatment of it. His most striking contribution, a water-colour entitled Biancheria, is a representation of a well-filled clothes-line; the play of sunlight upon the garments superposing them with a beauty which could not be exceeded if they were the raiment of Solomon in all his glory. Two drawings of Italian gardens, a realistic stable scene, and a finely handled study of a reclining figure complete his quota. Mr. Mark Fisher's half-dozen landscapes are fresh and vivid transcripts of nature, in which the feeling of sunlight, atmosphere and movement is rendered with convincing sincerity and directness. Mr. D. Muirhead is always powerful, but he too frequently gains strength in his light and shade at the sacrifice of local colour. Thus his Church in the Fens is marked by an



THE MEADOWBROOK POLO TEAM GROUP BY HERBERT HASELTINE, EXHIBITED IN THIS YEAR'S "SALON"
COPYRIGHT, 1911, BY HERBERT HASELTINE THE NAMES OF THE PLAYERS, READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT,
ARE:—D. MILBURN, H. D. WHITNEY, L. WATERBURY, AND M. WATERBURY

inkiness in tone which could hardly be matched in nature; equally strong and much better in colour is his Cornfield. His picture of a girl, entitled Childhood, is a distinctly pleasant work, happy in coloration and well and firmly modelled. A couple of decorative pictures by Mr. W. G. von Glehn, The Crowning of Venus and The Garden, are both good examples of the idealistic treatment of the nude, a phase of art to which too little attention has been paid lately. Well composed, animated, bright and buoyant in tone, they show that it is possible to adopt classical conventions without being conventional. Other artists whose works should be mentioned are Mrs. Swynnerton, Miss Alice Fanner, and Messrs. Charles M. Gere, W. W. Russell and Wm. Shackleton.

AT Messrs. Gorer's Galleries (170, New Bond Street) the exhibition of Old Chinese Porcelains, collected by Mr. Richard Bennett, formed one of the Old Chinese art events of the season. Nearly 400 Porcelains pieces were included, representative of the Chinese Keramic art between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries, a period during which the work of the potter reached and maintained its highest degree of excellence. The most unique feature of the collection was the unvarying merit of the pieces of which it was comprised, every specimen being a masterpiece of its kind. To single out individual works from such an accumulation of treasure is a task of considerable difficulty, but among those which possessed a special appeal to the connoisseur must be numbered some of the vases in famille noir; a pair (No. 314) 30 inches high,

decorated with flowering guelder rose trees, had a magnificent effect, the greens and whites of the flowers and foliage showing up with jewel-like brilliancy from the black ground. A short-necked baluster vase (No. 315) of the same ware was decorated with large flowering hawthorn trees, the coloration being executed in the extremely rare combination of green, white and yellow. Even finer, perhaps, was the pair of vases (No. 328), valued at about £15,000, in which greens and blues glowed with wonderful lustre. An example of Kang-he (No. 271) could hardly be judged by the usual standards applied to examples of the potter's art; it was something more than a superb example of technical skill, it was a poem in porcelain. The artist had wrought his glowing enamels into a picture of blossoming hawthorn with birds circling about, and every touch of the glowing colour, more brilliant and jewel-like than painter could place upon canvas, seemed surcharged with the joyousness of Spring. But the colours of Chinese porcelains, when they are fine specimens of the best periods, are unequalled for richness and splendour by anything else in art; the rich greens that formed the background of the baluster-shaped vase (No. 391) pulsated with a glow like an emerald, and equally fine was the yellow ground of the pair of square vases (No. 394), which were enriched with a superb wealth of delicate decoration. A triad of quadrangular vases (No. 393) offered a unique variety in their grounds, which were respectively black, yellow, and apple green, each decorated with large flowering trees representing the seasons. These were but a few of the choice examples of which the collection was comprised; there were many others equally beautiful-specimens of blue and white

Kang-he, of Powder Blue and Famille Verte, of peach bloom and pearl-grey Ming, and last and greatest of all, the pair of Chinese gods, or rather the one god Vagrapani, in his two capacities of guardian of the law and protector of Buddha. These figures are each 32 inches high. They are modelled with considerable dignity and largeness of conception; but their chief beauty is in their wonderful coloration, in which a wealth of brilliant hues are harmonized into matchless splendour. In these figures the art of the potter has reached its culminating point; they are unique and matchless. It is too much to hope that the Government should buy them for the nation, but will no English collector step in to save them to the nation, or are they too doomed, like so many of our art treasures, to pass beyond recall across the waters of the Atlantic?

Drawings and Sketches, by Henry Bright, of Norwich

OUTSIDE Norwich very little is heard of the work of the lesser masters of the Norwich School. At the Art

Gallery of that town they are well represented; but in other parts of England the general idea is that Old Crome, Stark, Vincent, and Cotman were the only artists belonging to it worthy of attention. An exhibition which was held at Messrs. Walker's Galleries (118, New Bond Street), containing fifty drawings and sketches by Henry Bright, should do something to dissipate this impression. Bright, though not a great artist, possessed an individuality of his own, and a vacant nichethough a small one perhaps -would be left by his elimination from British art. He was a follower, rather than pupil, of J. B. Crome and Cotman, his work in its poetical feeling showing most affinity to that of the latter artist. Practically only his pastels were represented at Messrs. Walker's, a matter less for regret, because in this medium he showed by far the greatest proficiency. It is said that his crayon landscapes were a new feature in this department of art; one would hardly like to endorse this statement to the full, but he at

least attained in some of them a unique quality. He was varied in his effects, a few, like the vigorous Mount St. Michael, depending upon their powerful chiaroscuro for their effect, while others, and these were not the least happy, were marked by great delicacy and refinement expressed with a minimum amount of labour.

THE exhibition of portraits by Herr Philip A. László, M.V.O., at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries (43, Old Bond Street, W.), was a pleasing revelation to Portraits by those—and they are many—who Philip A. László, M.V.O. generally regard the bestowal of royal commissions as a proof of the mediocrity, rather than of the merit, of the recipient. To Herr László has fallen the rôle of international court painter, which was formerly held by Winterhalter, and later on by Von Angeli, and he certainly shows a more robust technique and a greater power of realization of character than either of these artists. The most important—but not the most successful-work in the exhibition was the full-sized

equestrian portrait of the German Emperor. In this the face of the Emperor appeared to stand out too strongly from the rest of the picture. One felt that the artist would have produced a more coherent work of art with simpler accessories, as in the portrait of Lord Northcliffe, where the figure, placed against a simple background, stood amid its true

> atmospheric environment, and the strong personality of the sitter was realized without the aid of artifice. Another capital likeness was that of Lord Roberts. The one of the King of Spain was hardly so successful. Among the most pleasing portraits of ladies were those of the Countess Hochberg, the Queen of Spain, Lady Northcliffe, and an anonymous one of a lady with a blue feather.

INTERESTING at the present moment is the group of the

The Meadow-

Meadowbrook brook Polo Team have so recently

displayed their prowess in the international match with England. The

original, which is by Mr. Herbert Haseltine, was shown in this year's "Salon." It is a finely balanced group treated with great realism, yet so composed as to produce a beautiful effect of light and shadow from whatever view-point it is regarded. The knowledge of anatomy displayed in the modelling of the riders



THE CHINESE GOD VAGRAPANI AS GUARDIAN OF THE LAW AT MESSRS. GORER'S GALLERIES



CORONATION CHAIRS

and their mounts is of a high order, and should satisfy even that most rigorous and exact of critics—the practical sportsman.

AT the Fine Art Society's Galleries, 148, New Bond Street, an interesting collection of old Chinese pictures is on view, which worthily represents a Old Chinese phase of art which is more and more Pictures evoking the interest of the collector. The Chinese School of painting has now been generally accepted as one of the leading schools of the world, as great in its craftsmanship as any of the European Schools, but different in its technique and ideals. From the traditions of its greatest artists realistic imitation was, if not discarded, entirely subordinated to decorative effect, attained by subtle tonic harmony and wonderful expression of line. An example of this is shown in the large drawing by Lui Chi, one of the best known artists of the Ming period (1368-1644), representing Wild Geese ana Hibiscus. Here the artist has wielded his brush with a power that to European eyes appears almost uncanny. Fluent and easy, his strokes flow in rhythmic line, broadening and narrowing without perceptible effect, the depth of colour exquisitely modulated, and an effect attained with a single stroke which a European craftsman could only gain by a number. Another work, showing A Falcon falling on a Rabbit, belonging to the Sung period (960-1279), is even more exquisite. The droop of the branches bearing the snow-laden foliage under which the hare is crouched is rendered with absolute fidelity to nature, as is the plumage of the bird and the coat of the rabbit; but it is the beautiful harmony of colour and line which invests the work with its chief charm. Of the other numerous works that call for mention the richly tinted Buddha on the Lotus Lake, a fine specimen of the Yuang Dynasty, a superb panel of birds and blossoms of the Sung period, attributed to Li Li, and the weird and highly decorative representations of the Storm Dragon surrounded by clouds, may be singled out. Quaint and interesting rather than beautiful is the copy or imitation of a seventeenth-century Dutch picture, probably more or less contemporary with the original; while a representation of monkeys of the late Ming period will probably evoke sensations of familiarity to the spectator acquainted with Japanese art, for it is to works of this style and period that the well-known Japanese artist Sesshu owed his inspiration.

The two coronation chairs illustrated were manufactured and carved by Messrs. Howard & Sons, of English walnut and dull gilt, and are an exact facsimile of the seventeenth-century chairs at Knole Park, the seat of Lord Sackville. Every detail has been faithfully reproduced. The covering, a fine make of Genoa velvet, being woven at Braintree by Messrs. Warner, is an exact reproduction of the weaving and colouring of the period. The trimmings also are produced by London weavers, following every detail of the original found on the old chairs.

"The Connoisseur Magazine" Competitions

THE awards for these competitions will be found in our advertisement pages.



Special Notice

ENQUIRIES should be made upon the coupon which will be found in the advertisement pages. While, owing to our enormous correspondence and the fact that every number of The Connoisseur Magazine is printed a month in advance, it is impossible for us to guarantee in every case a prompt reply in these columns, an immediate reply will be sent by post to all readers who desire it, upon payment of a nominal fee. Expert opinions and valuations can be supplied when objects are sent to our offices for inspection, and, where necessary, arrangements can be made for an expert to examine single objects and collections in the country, and give advice, the fee in all cases to be arranged beforehand. Objects sent to us may be insured whilst they are in our possession, at a moderate cost. All communications and goods should be addressed to the "Manager of Enquiry Dept., The Connoisseur Magazine, 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Clock and Engravings.—A4,006 (Burnham).—Your clock is of the period of Louis Philippe. The value would depend upon whether the works are French, and this we cannot tell from your drawing and description. From a photograph we might say more definitely. Regarding the engravings you name, (1) the subject after Rembrandt is only worth a few shillings. (2) The Battle of the Boyne and The Battle of La Hogue are worth about 10s. each. (3) The value of Breaking Covert and Death of the Fox, by John Scott, 1811, is about £10 to £12 the pair, if the impressions are in good condition. if the impressions are in good condition.

Warming Pan.-A4,044 (Andover).-Judging from the tracing and description, your warming pan is most probably of the period of Charles II. The value, so far as we can say without seeing the article itself, is about £4 10s.

Willow Pattern Plates.—A4,050 (Nantwich).—Willow pattern ware was made in many places and ordinary plates are of very little value. Those you describe, marked Bridgwood, are of more particular interest, and might be bought by a collector for 5s. or 6s. each. They were probably made by Samuel Bridgwood, who worked at Lane End early in last

Lace. - A4,065 (Beaminster). - We are afraid that your pieces of lace, being mostly of bad colour and not in good condition, are of very little value. The new Honiton appliqué edging (8) is worth half-a-guinea. The Honiton lappets are worth about 1s. 6d. The Limerick run lace, being in such bad condition, is of no value.

Engravings by Ward.—A4,082 (Eastbourne).—Both of he subjects you mention were engraved by William, not James, Ward. We should advise you to send them to us for a definite pinion from an expert. We can only say, from a description, hat they may be worth anything from £2 or £3 to £30 each.

Picture.—A4,102 (Coventry).—We regret that the picture

s only a very poor copy of an engraving of the Countess of

Waldegrave and her daughter, and it is of very small value.

Engravings. — A4,116 (Breslau). — The engraving by McArdell, after Rembrandt, is very unsaleable. The subjects Fisherman, and Smugglers, engraved by James Ward, after Morland, were both published by J. R. Smith in 1793. The lower troke of the R in one of your impressions is doubtless worn way. We should recommend you to The Life of George

way. We should recommend you to The Life by George Morland, one of our extra numbers. In this you will find a complete list of his engraved works.

Engravings.—A4,121 (Tewkesbury).—(1) The engraving Mapoleon the Great Reproving his Officers at Bassano, by Lewis, was published at about 15 guineas, but is very unsaleable operating described is only worth a few shillings. (3) The ngraving described is only worth a few shillings.

other engraving you mention, Thistle, Rose and Shamrock, is

Bristol Pottery Teapot and Wedgwood Vases.— A4,140 (Bishop's Stortford).—(1) The teapot of which you send a drawing is certainly clumsy. Many factories turned out ordinary block ware at that time, and yours is probably not Bristol. It is not saleable, and would probably realize about (2) The sketch and the mark on the Wedgwood vases would point to the conclusion that they were not of the fine period, which may be said to have come to an end at the death of Josiah Wedgwood, in 1795. The vases are probably much later, and unless the finish is exceedingly fine, they would not find much favour with a collector. As of moderate age and quality, they may be worth about £2.

Spade Guineas and Stamp. - A4,141 (Edinburgh). -The spade guineas are worth approximately from 30s. to 40s., according to condition, but we cannot say definitely without seeing them. We also cannot value the Queensland 1s. stamp from your description.

Mezzotint. A4, 142 (Louth). — The value of the mezzotint,

Mezzotint.—A4,142 (Louth).—The value of the mezzotint, Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Anne, by Houston, which you describe, is £2. We should advise you to offer it to any of the print-sellers advertising in The Connoisseur.

Coins and Medal.—A4,158 (Bradford-on-Avon).—(1) The Quarter Noble, temp. Edward III., is worth about 10s. 6d. (2) The silver penny, Edward II., is very common and only of small value. (3) The brass medal commemorating the birth of Prince James, 1688, is very rare, but there is little demand for these eact pieces.

these cast pieces.

Leeds Ware.—A4,166 (Aberdeen).—The description of your Leeds ware horn is too vague for us to give a valuation. It is essential to see an object of this kind to give a definite

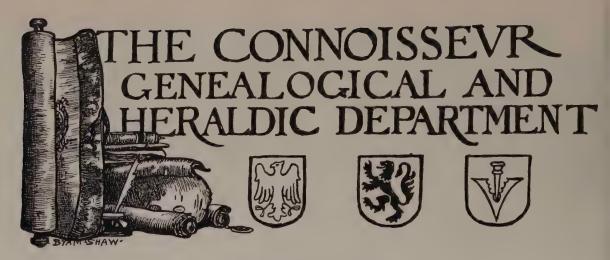
opinion.

"L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso."—A4,181 (J.M.N., Warrington).—The value of your edition of Milton's work is

Lexicon. - A4, 196 (Dublin). - The Greek-Latin Lexicon

which you describe has no particular interest or value. We should say it is only worth about 5s.

Brass Figure.—A4,199 (Wakefield).—Your suggestion that the figure shown in the photograph strikes one as the work of a modeller for China figures is quite reasonable. If it had been in pottery we should have placed the date at about the time of the great Exhibition of 1851, or a little later, when Copeland and others were producing figures in Parian. There has been no extensive collection or public exhibition of similar objects, and there is no book specially dealing with the subject. As to the value of your specimen, we can only say that it is worth approximately £2 or £3.



Special Notice

THE CONNOISSEUR MAGAZINE has a Genealogical and Heraldic Department under the direction of a well-known genealogical writer. Fees will be quoted on application to the Heraldic Manager, 95, Temple Chambers, E.C.

THE idea that inquiry into one's amily history is an idle pursuit, tending to foster pride, has passed away, and it is now thought that a study of ancestry may prove helpful, and give practical lessons in many ways. This being so, an account of the various materials from which a genealogist traces pedigrees may be of some interest. After Wills and Parish Registers by far and away the most important are Chancery Proceedings, for the records of this Court are a veritable gold-mine to the genealogist. Of these documents it has been said that they record not only the names and descriptions, relationships, and descents of the parties concerned, but their very words. These records commence in 1377, and continue to the present time. It may be imagined that only descents of the well-to-do can be obtained from these pleadings, but this was not so; and it has been laid down that any family who ever owned an acre of land must have had a Chancery suit at some time or the other.]

ANSWERS CORRESPONDENTS TO

CLAXTON.—The documents at the Public Record Office known as Compositions for Knighthood contain the names of all such persons throughout England who had been summoned to the Coronation of King Charles I. in order to receive the order of Coronation of King Charles 1. In order to receive the order of Knighthood; but who were allowed on payment of a fine, or composition, to decline that privilege. By an ancient statute Knighthood was obligatory on every gentleman holding a certain landed qualification, and as far back as 1439 Richard Hansard of South Kelsey, Co. Lincs., was fined "for not taking up his Knighthood." The lists of those who either paid the compositions or some before the accuracy and the compositions. tions, or came before the commissioners with excuses, are, it is needless to say, valuable and interesting, and we give you a few extracts from them: Co. Norfolk.

"Arthur Wiggett of Norwch. gent. hath noe estate liable a rich man."

"Daniell Rushmer of the same will stande upon his plea a rich man."

"Robert Kinge Blundevil of Newton fflatman defaulted beinge a rich man and obstinate."

"John Coke of Holckham Esquire (comp. at) £25."

Co. Kent,
"Henry Coaleman of Petham gent, acknowledgth, that he hath above 401. p. ann. and yet refuseth to compound."

"John Nayler of the hundred of Bridg and Petham gent. saith that he hath 1201 p. ann. out of which he payes in annuyties 601 yearely and so refuseth to Compound."

"John Nettar of Ashford yeoman (comp. at) £18."
"Robert Evering of Linsted yeoman ,, £18." "James Hugessen of Linsted gentleman " £200" "as it is said."

"Samuell Hovenden of Hunton clothier ,, £10."
"Thomas Everest of Tunbridge butcher ,, £10."

PALMER.—The precise date of the death of Edward Palmer, an Antiquary of Camden's day, is not known; but he died previous to 1625, the year usually given, as his will was proved 15 December, 1624. In this, dated 22 November preceding, he

describes himself as of London and late of Lemington, Co. Glouc.; mentions "Lemington House commonly called the place in the parish of Todenham where I was born"; entails his estate in Virginia or New England on his son Giles (who was sole executor), with remainder to son Thomas, then to Edward only son of brother William; "and for default of all such issue male, all to remain for the founding and maintenance of an University . . . in Virginia . . .," which "shall be called Academia Virginiensis et Oxoniensis, etc., etc., etc.," An old biographer states that he "was a curious and diligent antiquary," and that "he spent vast sums of money in pursuance of a design to erect an Academy in Palmers Island in Virginia, but before it was finished he was Translated to another world"; but probably the bequest never took effect owing to the "remainder" clauses. Palmer's Island (now known as Watson's Island) is on the Susquehanna river. The family arms were chequy or and azure a chief gules.

FLOWER.—The manor referred to in your inquiry is that of Addington, Co. Surrey; which from ancient times was held "by Serjeanty of finding a Cook at the King's Coronation to dress Victuals in the King's Kitchen." It is on record that at the Coronation of King Charles II., Thomas Leigh Esqre "brought up to the King's Table a Mess of Pottage called Dilligrout; this service being adjudged to him by the Court of Claims" (in right of his manor of Addington), whereupon "the Lord High Chancellor presented him to the King, who accepted the Service, but did not eat of the Pottage." At the Coronation of George IV. the claim of the Archbishop of Canterbury (then lord of the manor) was allowed, but no service was done. No claim was made at the Coronations of the last three monarchs.

TAYLOR.—So far as we know, no success has attended any efforts to trace the place of origin of Zachary Taylor, who went to Virginia in 1635. A possible clue may be found in the Co. of Pembroke, So. Wales, where in 1613 the name of Zachary Taylor occurs in connection with a suit concerning the rectory of Carew.



OFFICIAL EXHIBITION MEDAL DESIGNED BY MR. PERCIVAL HEDLEY

THE INTERNATIONAL **EXHIBITION** ANCIENT ART

PART II.

BY ERNEST W. GREGORY

In every exhibition of fine and decorative art, whether of old or new work, it is common to find some one section establish itself as the attraction of special interest. It may not at first sight be the most prominent-indeed, to those unused to the arrangement of collections it may even be the least conspicuous of the divisions of artistic production represented in the gallery—but to visitors who take

time and patiently examine and appraise the value of

the work on view, a growing sense of the importance of some one section is bound to be experienced with regard o most collections. Where works of art have been brought together by one man, whose coninuous energies have been spread over the est part of a lifetime, t is inevitable that his ove for art in some articular form or other vill prominently show self. Every collector strong on one point, very collector has inividual bias in certain irections, or is pecuarly attracted to forms f art expression of hich he makes indidual study. Thus it is at every great collec-

on which has remained

tact has a personality

osely related to that of

the man whose persistent thought and fostering care called it into being. This personality can be appreciated by visitors to our national museums, where it is common to see extensive bequests kept together in compliance with conditions under which such collections were accepted.

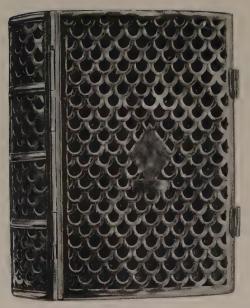
STUART EMBROIDERIES.

In an age which can find but little time to cultivate

the arts of decorative embroidery and needlework, the exhibit of Stuart pictures which forms one of the features of the collection is full of suggestion, and perhaps productive of some regret. For in the seventeenth century, in spite of religious and political disturbance, life flowed on in many an old country house very smoothly with scarcely a ripple, and women busied themselves with adding stitch by stitch to the subject pictures in silk, which are now so carefully collected and preserved. Life itself was rather more decorative in Jacobean days than now, and the many garments which are shown, besides the pictures, would seem to indicate a love for



CONTEMPORARY MARBLE BUST OF OLIVER CROMWELL, BY PIGNIN FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF LORD HERBERT OF LEA AND GENERAL SIR MATTHEW GOSSET Lent by Mrs. Shadwell Kensington



BOOKBINDING A VERY FINE SPECIMEN OF SILVER-GILT bookbinding of time Charles I., Holy Bible, 1621, and Book of Common Prayer, with Sternhold's Psalms, in silver-gilt cover, handsome open-work pattern back and sides, with clasps. Arms on both sides, £125. The rarity of fine specimens of Charles I. silver work is well known to connoisseurs. It would be almost impossible to find an example to surpass this. Exhibited by J. & E. Bumpus, 350, Oxford Street, W.

richness of apparel which may not altogether have been ostentation or display. There is a child's coat, needled in the year 1670, which is full of vigorous and lively pattern, most exquisitely executed; and an embroidered picture, dated 1630, ornamented with quaint devices and half-forgotten emblematical figures. The embroidered Stuart caskets are specially interesting, and there are many other items, such as bags, samplers, and various accessories to costume, which illustrate a period of great importance in the craft of the needle.

JACOBEAN AND GEORGIAN EXHIBITS.

It might be thought impossible in the exhibition which is now attracting so much attention at Earl's Court to find this rare quality of personality. It might well be imagined that the examples of ancient art which have been brought from all parts of the world by many different agencies would be heterogeneous. scattered, without coherent plan or purpose. Whether the intention of Mr. Hutt and his organising committee was in the first instance to introduce just the character about the great collection which is now to be observed, or whether it gradually grew up as a result of careful arrangement and re-arrangement of the objects as they arrived, is somewhat difficult to say. Probably both played a part. But there can be no doubt that, as now completed, the Ancient Art Exhibition at Earl's Court is particularly complete in its exposition of English art of the seventeenth and

eighteenth centuries. These periods seem to dominate the exhibition. They are the background against which such wonderful examples of the art of other ages, such as the Hercules and the tiles and pottery of Ancient Persia, are so effectively contrasted. The cabinetmaker and potter of two hundred years ago have made the collection a coherent whole, bringing the different periods together in harmony, and rendering easy of assimilation the vast amount of knowledge which is to be gained from a study of the very varied and unique examples of all ages in the great galleries. It is worth while examining the particular vein of sentiment, and to recall historical conditions and old associations identified with Jacobean and Georgian times, in order to arrive at a just appreciation of the value of these periods as a strong core which binds the whole exhibition together.

WEDGWOOD AND CHIPPENDALE.

In the eighteenth century it was common for all forms of art expression to be strongly influenced by the classical tradition, Greek and Roman work of the best periods being carefully studied and reproduced. Flaxman's travels in Italy led to numerous works being executed in Wedgwood which were direct copies of the antique. Italian modellers and cameo engravers were employed to bring to bear upon the English potter's art of the eighteenth century motifs which were regarded as the highest possible form of art expression. So that the case of pottery of Wedgwood, and Wedgwood and Bentley periods



A REMARKABLE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BOOK OF HOURS of the fifteenth century. "Hore Beate Marie Virginis Cum Calendario." A richly illuminated manuscript on vellum, on 193 leaves (size 3\frac{3}{2}\) in. by 2\frac{1}{2}\) in.), very well written in neat Gothic letters; long lines, 14 to a page; the Calendar being written in red and brown, and occupying 12 leaves, nearly every leaf having a richly decorated border of natural flowers and conventional floreate designs interspersed with grotesque birds, animals and humans: 49 full-page miniatures, mostly in compartments, besides hundreds of illuminated ornamental initials and textual decorations, bound in French blue morocco git of the eighteenth century, 12mo, £300. Exhibited by J. & E. Bumpus, 350, Oxford Street, W.

(1760-1795), which is a prominent feature in the Queen's Palace, is not only in itself of the greatest interest to collectors of this special ware, but is in

harmony, as an important item in the collection, with other exhibits inspired by the classical tradition. Again, the most remarkable set of fine Chippendale



A QUEEN ANNE PANEL, SUBJECT "SHEPHERD AND SHEPHERDESS," ORIGINAL OLD GILT FRAME. STUART EMBROIDERED PICTURE, SUBJECT "TWO PRINCESSES," IN CENTRE PANEL OF BULLION, OLD FRAME. FINE PETIT-POINT PANEL, SUBJECT "THE SACRIFICE OF ISAAC," ORIGINAL FRAME. STUART PANEL WITH SPANGLED GROUND, SUBJECT "ABRAHAM AND SARAH, HAGAR AND ISHMAEL." STUART BEAD CASKET, IN PERFECT CONDITION, FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE MRS. CONYERS MORRELL. STUART EMBROIDERED CASKET WITH MANY SECRET DRAWERS, FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE MISS VAN WART. A FINE EXAMPLE IN WAX, ORIGINAL PEARWOOD BOX FRAME. A CHILD'S COAT IN THE FINEST STITCHERY, BRILLIANT COLOURING

Exhibited by Debenham & Freebody (Debenhams Limited), Wigmore Street and Welbeck Street, London, W.

chairs and settee displayed on a daïs near the centre of the gallery recalls the travels of Sir William Chambers, who, when a youth of eighteen in 1744, was registered as supercargo to the Swedish East India Company, and spent many years subsequently in China. His success in England afterwards in introducing Chinese decoration, and making it a

fashion, was largely instrumental in the inspiration of Chippendale in the production of exquisitely carved furniture, such as that on view at Earl's Court—furniture in which the charm of Far Eastern naïveté of detail is blended with the simplicity of general form and unparalleled craftsmanship of the most celebrated of English cabinetmakers.



OVAL FRAME CONTAINING ELEVEN FINE OLD WEDGWOOD MEDALLIONS IN CHASED STEEL MOUNTS FOR BUCKLES AND PERSONAL ORNAMENT, BY BOULTON AND WATT, OF SOHO, 1775 TO 1790

Exhibited by Frederick Rathbone, 20, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, 8.W.

OLD ENGLISH PORCELAIN.

Three cases of old English porcelain, containing a unique dessertservice of Chelsea in gros bleu, and two very fine services of Nantgarw ware, are likely to attract a considerable amount of attention on account of their exceptional rarity and great value. The principal features of the beautiful Chelsea ware

are the diagonal cross-shaped and triple "campanula"-shaped designs. The blue ground of the ornament is enriched with exotic birds with foliage, butterflies, and flowers, and with scroll and lattice-work in chased and burnished gold. Old Chelsea is a ware of which there are many representative sets in various collections, but undoubtedly this particular service is one of the most remarkable still in existence.

In the Nantgarw ware the plate of one of the



A TEAPOT IN PINK JASPER WITH QUATREFOILS OF LILAC BLOSSOM
IN GREEN
Exhibited by Frederick Rathbone, 20, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, 8.W.

services exhibits a ground finely powdered with gold and decorated with exquisitelypainted sprays of pink roses and foliage. The base of the plate is encircled with a garland of flowers. A faintly indicated landscape with an infant Bacchus reclining in the foreground, holding up a bunch of purple grapes, is one of the motifs,

whilst another is a representation of "Pliny's Doves." This exhibit of three cases forms a superb illustration of some of the rarer periods of old English china, and is of great importance in a collection graced by many objects of remarkable interest and beauty.

Connoisseurs will welcome the opportunity to inspect the old Swansea, Salopian, and Worcester services displayed in a series of four cases at the south





PLATE AND DISH OF NANTGARW DESSERT-SERVICE, COMPRISING 52 PIECES:—24 PLATES (LARGE), 12 PLATES (SMALL), I CENTRE DISH, 2 DISHES (SHELL-SHAPED), 2 SIDE DISHES (OVAL), 3 DISHES (OVAL) SMALLER, 4 DISHES (CIRCULAR), 2 COMPORTS WITH COVERS. PAINTED WITH FLOWERS IN THE CENTRE (PROBABLY BY BILLINGSLEY) AND A CHAIN OF FLOWERS AROUND THE BORDER UPON A STRIPED GOLD GROUND. (MARK, NANT GARW, C. W., IMPRESSED) Exhibited by Stoner & Evans, 3, King Street, 8t. James', 8.W.



PAIR EARLY MINTON VASES, TURQUOISE GROUND, VERY RICHLY GILT, PAINTED WITH CUPIDS AND TROPHIES, 17½ IN. HIGH

Exhibited by Mortlocks Ltd., 466, Oxford Street, W.

by such uncommon specimens. Each of these cases contains a complete service of china, whilst the fourth is reserved for a carefully selected collection of pieces of individual importance and interest. Among them are to be found an old Coalbrookdale clock, marked C.D., date 1790; an old Staffordshire puzzle jug, 1750; a Chelsea jug (which was exhibited, by the way, in Leeds in 1875), date 1775; a very rare old Worcester inkstand, 1795; an old Longton



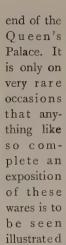
FIGURE IN OLD CHINESE

PORCELAIN

Exhibited by the Edward Gallery,
King Street, St. James', W.

Hall group; two Worcester dessert plates (Blind Earl of Coventry's

pattern); and specimens of early Minton, 1815, and old Staffordshire, 1775. In this case is also a very rare bowl, in Oriental style, dated 1770, the pattern of which suggests armorial bearings. The fact, however, is that the devices relate to John Wilkes (1727-1797), a well-known politician of his time, who was nominated for Lord Mayor of London, but opposed by Dr. Johnson, being finally elected in 1778. The small replica





A VERY RARE BOWL. THE TRACINGS ARE NOT ARMORIAL BEARINGS, BUT REFER TO JOHN WILKES, 1727-1797, THE FAMOUS POLITICIAN, WHO WAS ELECTED LORD MAYOR OF LONDON IN 1778, AFTER THREE TIMES BEING OPPOSED BY DR. JOHNSON

Exhibited by Mortlocks Ltd., 466, Oxford Street, W.

of the tomb of King John in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, where he was interred according to instructions contained in the will, is also an item of considerable historical interest.

CHINESE PORCELAIN.

It is when we come to examine the splendid exhibits of Chinese porcelain that the value of the correlated form of the whole exhibition becomes apparent. Here we come into direct contact with the ancient art of China, from which of course all Western productions in pottery in the first instance gained their inspiration.

In recent years more and more attention has been directed to the classification of the earlier wares, though specimens are still extremely rare in this country. The British Museum has lately become possessed of six pieces of archaic Chinese pottery presented through the

National Art Collections Fund by Mr. George

Eumorfopoulos. These pieces, which are decorative figures, resemble very closely the ancient examples of the T'ang dynasty (618-907 A.D.) shown in one of the cases at Earl's Court. The period is exactly the same in both cases, but there are



HORSE IN OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN Exhibited by the Edward Gallery, King Street, St. James', W.

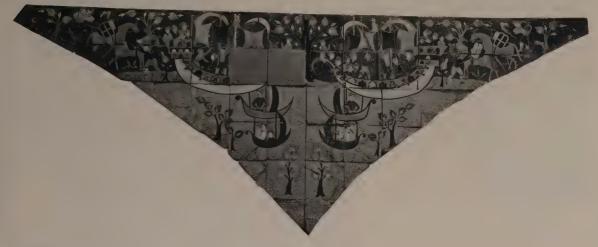
SPANISH CHINA BUEN

RETIRO

Exhibited by the Spanish Art Gallery, 50, Conduit Street, W.

eleven examples in the Queen's Palace illustrating a greater diversity of form and symbolical motive. Some of the earliest examples which excavations in China have yielded belong to the Han dynasty,

remained a characteristic of Chinese art from the earliest ages and is for ever inscrutable and strange to the Western mind—these productions are entitled to rank among the highest exemplifications of



PERSIAN TILES

Exhibited by the Persian Art Gallery, New Bond Street, W.

covering a period from 206 B.C. to 220 A.D. The figures are of a fine white pottery with partial coating

of transparent glaze, decoration occurring on some of them in red and black pigment. They are hollow, with an opening underneath. Archaic ware such as this has of course quite a different appeal from that of the later dynasties, when decoration became more pronounced and elaborate, and symbolical significance less apparent. Of the later wares a group of five beautiful vases at once claim attention. It is a truism to describe these superb productions as poems in form, colour, and pattern. Their quiet gracefulness, as soothing as an old song, as soft in appeal as the tenderest colour harmonies of sea and sky, each piece a wonder of colour, depth and imaginative expression, having yet that touch of the bizarre which has always

ceramic art. If it were only to see the rare archaic Chinese pottery and these five vases, visitors to the



ANTIQUE PERSIAN CARPET, PINE DESIGN, 14 FT. 10 IN. BY 7 FT. 5 IN. Exhibited by Cardinal & Harford, The Levant Warehouse, 108-110, High Holborn, W.C.

Ancient Art Exhibition at Earl's Court would make no unprofitable journey. The frame of mind induced by the examination of Chinese ceramics enables one to approach with interest the fine Japanese work which is being shown in another exhibit. Cloisonné enamel of the best period cannot always be copied, much less obtained, and the two large vases, reproductions of unique pieces in Japan, are quite as interesting as the genuine old work contained in the same group. These copies have been produced from the originals in a Temple at Kioto. The hard enamel used in old work has been successfully employed, and this is seen again in the incense burner reproduced from the original kept in one of the old Buddhist Temples in Japan.



GILT MIRROR

Exhibited by Hindley &|Wilkinson,
Welbeck Street, W.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PAINTED FURNITURE.

It may possibly indicate a tendency in fashion-or more truthfully, perhaps, a more general appreciation for painted woodwork—that there should be at Earl's Court so large and varied a collection of eighteenth-century painted furniture. This has been contributed from a very large number of different sources, and to the general public will no doubt appear surprisingly diversified. But connoisseurs of old furniture have known for

long that Heppelwhite and Sheraton pieces decorated with the brush show great individuality. Many instances are in the Queen's Palace of chairs of exquisite grace, in wonderful condition, painted in



FINE OLD STUART CHAIR WITH GENUINE OLD SILK DAMASK AND FRINGES

Exhibited by A. D. Narramore, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.

patterns which must surely have flowed out from the mind of the artist at the time of their execution, so free are they from strained conventionality, so varied in their floral detail. One piece in particular, a rare Heppelwhite settee with shield back and two oval-backed chairs by the same maker, may together be taken as representing the high-water mark reached by the art of making decorated furniture in England in the eighteenth century. Near these are an inlaid early mahogany piano, an old cardtable, and a Jacobean court cupboard in oak in three tiers, about the time of Charles I., with surmounting shelf, slightly inlaid with chequer-pattern border. It may safely be recommended to those who wish to realise easily the decorative



A JAMES II. HIGH-BACK CHAIR, CARVED WALNUT, CANE SEAT AND BACK. A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE PERIOD

Exhibited by A. B. Daniell & Son, Wigmore Street, W.

art of the eighteenth century and its relationship with the Jacobean period, that a visit of inspection be paid this singularly instructive exhibition. It would appear that no details have been missed out to render the picture complete. Let us take the principal group on the south wall, arranged with a background of fine old tapestry. In this exhibit there is an old oak coffer decorated with linenfold panelling; a late sixteenth and early seventeenth-century buffet, and a Tacobean dresser, which, with several other items, may be taken to illustrate the period immediately preceding the transition at the close of the seventeenth century. An uncommon Queen Anne table in walnut and a walnut cabinet introduce us to the next development which can be studied in the early mahogany flap table with ball and claw foot. Here again are items of painted furniture, particularly a very beautiful Heppel; white chair, various wardrobes, cabinets, and tables, and a Chippendale roll-top writing-desk. The two old easy chairs covered with red damask, a Cromwellian day-bed, a mahogany table with "pie-crust" edge, a gate-leg table, candle stand, and many other unique pieces are included in this fine historical collection of old English furniture.

Another group which exhibits in the main furniture contributed from old English mansions, includes a William and Mary bureau in burr walnut, a Chippendale corner chair in mahogany, and a magnificent example of a carved oak Elizabethan four-post

bedstead. There are also to be seen two mirrors, one in marqueterie of the time of Charles I., another with walnut frame, Queen Anne period. The Chinese temple lantern here, in its three-colour

complete in themselves, one can scarcely exaggerate the importance, from the point of view of setting or environment, of the examples of panelled rooms at Earl's Court. The attitude of mind of the collector



ANTIQUE MAHOGANY 4-POST BEDSTEAD, WITH PAINTED AND DECORATED CORNICE Exhibited by Heal & Son, Tottenham Court Road, W.

lacquer, and the Spanish triptych, are of special interest, whilst the set of five Spode vases and covers are valuable items in the collection of old china which has already been noted as one of the most significant features of the exhibition.

OAK PANELLED ROOMS.

Turning to what may be called the constructional exhibits as distinct from those works of art which are

of some one particular form of art production does not always include a very careful regard for background. It seems, in most cases, as though a man takes up the hobby of collecting old lustre, or pewter, or bronze, or furniture, and only when his possessions assume reasonably large proportions does he think of giving them a worthy setting. Probably this is the right way to go to work. Obviously it is better to be the proud

possessor of rare old china and lack a cabinet, than have to admit the want of curios for an empty glass case. In the one instance the remedy is easily and quickly effected; in the other, of course, it may not be possible to obtain satisfaction without years of patient search. But it is well that the organisers at Earl's Court should have included the architectural details of fine rooms as part of the Ancient Art Exhibition, for, after all, collections of pictures, furniture, china, and art objects must be housed, and there is no better way of providing a collection with a background than

rarity in the complete form shown. It is, however, comparatively easy to adapt to any room which will contain it, and so well was the work originally done that it suffers practically no deterioration from taking down and re-fixing. The particular example referred to is not the only one in the exhibition, a most delightful specimen of panelling dating from the Queen Anne period being shown elsewhere. Whilst the money value of works of art cannot, of course, be affected by the walls against which they are placed, their decorative value can be either enhanced or, indeed, sometimes



AN INLAID SHERATON SIDEBOARD

Exhibited by A. D. Narramore, Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.

by collecting the background itself. It may be remarked, too, that an authentic old room, complete in every detail, must, from its very nature, be extremely difficult to buy in the open market. It is not readily moved, people are very loth to part with it if it is their good fortune to have inherited such a possession, and it is of course very rare indeed for a panelled hall or dining room to change positions. Even houses are much more readily bought and sold, and it is usually only when they have to be pulled down that it is possible to obtain the interior fitments, which at one time, on such occasions, found their way indiscriminately to the nearest buyer of old timber. The example of an old oak panelled room fitted in one corner of the exhibition must be accounted a very great asset to the interest of the show. In the first place, it is an early specimen. Its Tudor strapwork ornament on the frieze, its fluted columns, carved caps, and the general design and character of the fire-place opening, proclaim its connection with a house of antiquity. Panelling of the sixteenth century is a rarity outside its original position, and it is still more of a

utterly destroyed. For this reason alone it becomes of paramount necessity for a collector, when opportunities occur for the purchase of old panelling and tapestry, to be alive to the artistic possibilities which lie in these important wall decorations. In some rare instances pieces of furniture themselves constitute splendid backgrounds. For instance, there is shown a fine eighteenth-century bookcase on one of the stands, which would fully occupy the end of many a library. In itself it is a superb decorative feature, apart from its unquestioned rarity and value as an example of the cabinetmaker's art.

ORIENTAL CARPETS.

Carpets, although in a sense backgrounds, scarcely come into the same category. The magnificent examples of Persian and Turkish carpets and rugs exhibited are so fine in design and colouring, and their appeal is so directly to the artistic sense, that it is difficult for the mind to dwell on them at all as utilitarian adjuncts to the furnishing of rooms. Indeed such specimens as are shown in the Queen's Palace

have as much individuality as pictures, and although there is still no floor covering in the world to compare with old Oriental rugs, yet one cannot relegate them to the subsidiary or secondary position, which is

Edgar Allan Poe who remarked that "the soul of the apartment is the carpet. From it are deduced not only the hues but the forms of all objects incumbent. A judge at common law may be an ordinary man;



A CARVED WOOD CHIMNEYPIECE, QUEEN ANNE PERIOD, WITH PICTURE OF THE HONDECOETER SCHOOL: THE GRATE
ABOUT GEORGE III. PERIOD, FENDER AND IRONS OF THE SAME PERIOD

[Exhibited by Mark Feetham & Co., Clifford: Street, Bond Street, W.

implied by their admission as mere furnishing details. In examining these beautiful textiles, so full of life and character, one unconsciously calls to mind the saying that "the weaver weaves what is in his mind." Indeed, it would seem so, for no two old Persian rugs are alike, no mechanical accuracy mars the freedom of line and graceful interpretation of the traditional devices which developed themselves to perfection during the great period of the art in the East. It was

a good judge of a carpet *must* be a genius." He goes on to conclude with a description which might well have referred to the antique carpets at Earl's Court, pointing out that there are no violently contrasted effects, but that "repose speaks for all." The East is also represented, and Persia in particular, by the results of important excavations at Rhages, Sultanabad, most interesting discoveries of very early Persian ceramics being displayed in three large cases. The

excavations of which these vessels and various objects are the outcome were carried out under the direction of H. Kervorkian. The perfection of colouring, the surprising condition and completeness of the exhibits,

as well as their great rarity, make them of surpassing interest to connoisseurs and others who have any acquaintance whatever with the early manifestations of the art of the potter in the East.



SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CHEST OF DRAWERS

Exhibited by the Benjamin Galleries, 60, Conduit Street, W.



MAHOGANY CHIPPENDALE CARD-TABLE, 2 FT. 9 IN., WITH TRIPLE TOP, ON CLAW AND BALL LEGS

Exhibited by John Barker & Co. Ltd., I High Street, Kensington, W.



SHERATON TAMBOUR-TOP WRITING-TABLE, 2 FT. IO IN.

Exhibited by John Barker & Co Ltd., High Street, Kensington, W.



A JACOBEAN OAK COURT CUPBOARD IN THREE TIERS, with shelf at the top, centre enclosed by two doors, the lower part fitted with two drawers and two cupboards under, the front slightly inlaid with chequer-pattern border of marqueterie

80 in. high, 52 in. wide Temp. Charles I.

Exhibited by John Davis & Sons Ltd., 209, Tottenham Court Road, W.



QUEEN ANNE PANELLING

Exhibited by the Benjamin Galleries, 60, Conduit Street, W.

Of no less interest is the series of double spandrils forming the decoration of the spaces between the entrance arches of the Palace of Shah-Abbas. These panels of enamelled tiles have all the brilliancy of

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

In the article preceding this, details were given of the more important pictures shown in the galleries devoted to ancient art at Earl's Court. In process of



WILLIAM AND MARY PEARWOOD SIDE-TABLE (circa 1690) Exhibited by Horsfield Bros., 19, Orchard Street, W.

colouring and animation of design so characteristic of Persian work of the period to which they belong. They come from Ispahan, the ancient seat of the Saphavides dynasty, and are of the sixteenth century. Each panel is of course different, the utmost diversity being seen in the distribution of costumed figures and in the arrangement of conventional doral motifs. For the most part this fine tile-work in a brilliant contrast of primrose and blue, a combination of fine and uncommon character.

arrangement, however, it has been found that many more paintings and drawings of interest have been included among the exhibits than our preliminary notice recorded. "The Dance" of Titian, of course, must still be considered of special importance, and the sole portrait of Peter the Great, for which he is known to have sat, is perhaps the most uncommon historical picture. But the beautiful drawing attributed to Gainsborough, a sketch in monochrome of a figure subject with classical surroundings, must be



CARVED WALNUT BULBOUS-LEGGED TABLE (circa 1660)
Exhibited by Horsfield Bros., 19, Orchard Street, W.



placed on record as a most brilliant composition, about the authorship of which little doubt can be entertained. There are among the pictures hanging in the Queen's Palace at Earl's Court subjects of great beauty and masterly execution which are attracting the notice they undoubtedly deserve. The Boucher canvases are among the more charming pictures on the walls, and the delightful collection of drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence is in itself an exhibition of unique character to be seen only on special occasions like the present. Students of work by Lawrence and his school can scarcely afford to neglect the opportunity thus given of seeing drawings



which illustrate the art of the master in a form not generally available for inspection by the public. They are the result of very many years of careful research by one collector, who has specialised in this particular direction, and who has taken every chance which has offered itself to add to the interest of his gallery and make the record of sketches complete. In some instances drawings have been obtained directly from the painter's descendants, but the sources from which the collection has been garnered are as varied as the sketches themselves. There are about forty examples altogether, for the most part in chalk and pencil, with an occasional excursion into other mediums.





FOUR ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, P.R.A.
Part of a collection exhibited by the Edward Gallery, King Street, St. James', S.W.

ENGLISH FURNITURE AND CHINA OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY

BY CECIL BOYCE

In these days of artistic chaos, when the æsthetic world is split up into warring camps, and individualism has been carried to such an excess that there are almost as many standards of beauty as there are

evolved to a perfect beauty through the experience of ages. A wealth of furniture and pottery, of pictures and engravings of the period, is now being shown at Messrs. Daniell's Gallery, 42-46, Wigmore Street,



A GENUINE OLD SHERATON WRITING COMMODE, SATINWOOD, FINELY INLAID INCLUDED IN THE SALE OF ANTIQUES AT DANIELL'S, 42 TO 46, WIGMORE STREET, W.

rtists to expound them, it is delightful to turn to the roducts of the r8th century—the classical period of english Art—when not only artists, but master craftsnen of all descriptions sought inspiration from the reat schools of antiquity. Then were produced those nasterpieces of art which are exemplified in the ictures of Reynolds and Gainsborough, the furniture of Chippendale, Sheraton, and the brothers Adam, and the Keramic wares made at Worcester, Etruria, wansea, and elsewhere; which, individual in their onception and thoroughly national in their feeling, re designed on lines which have been gradually

shown, too, under exceptional circumstances, for this well-known firm, established for over eighty years, are extending their premises. To make room for the necessary alterations and improvements they are holding a three weeks' sale, during which there will be a rare opportunity for the connoisseur to acquire some antiques for a far lower ransom than would have to be paid under ordinary circumstances. And what an accumulation of treasure there is from which a selection can be made: delightful pieces of furniture, beautiful old china—blue and white and Nankin, sparkling old English glass ware, and the

thousand and one other objects which go to make a collector's home a little paradise of art and taste. There is a room filled with satinwood Sheraton—a speciality of the firm—to enter which is like stepping back into the eighteenth century and finding oneself in some nobleman's palace of the period. Here are a set of chairs priced at £460; a writing commode, inlaid with delicate patterning, which

would find a fitting home in a Duchess's boudoir. Then there is an exquisitely proportioned fire-screen with a panel in worked silk, of a quality which makes it emphatically a collector's piece, priced at £160. Not less beautiful is the pair of side-tables embellished with floral designs, or another—a single one—inlaid with shells and oak leaves; but these are but a small portion of the treasures which the room



A_UNIQUE CLOCK IN MAHOGANY DESIGNED.
BY ADAM BROS. PERIOD 1770-1792
INCLUDED IN THE SALE OF ANTIQUES AT
DANIELL'S, 42 TO 46, WIGMORE STREET, W.



A VERY FINE EARLY ENGLISH STONE CHIMNEY-PIECE, INCLUDED THE SALE OF ANTIQUES AT DANIELL'S, 42 TO 46, WIGMORE STREET,

contains, and in the spacious galleries beyond there is an apparently inexhaustible variety. Among a few of the finer pieces are a set of 14 chairs, the backs finely carved, with cabriole legs and claw feet, an example of Chippendale's most ornate period—these are priced at £485; from the workshop of the same master craftsman comes a superb china cabinet, glass sided, fronted with Gothic windows, and resting on supports made in richly decorated fretwork, giving a most beautiful effect of lightness; then there is a grand sideboard with urn stands, one of those sets executed by the Brothers Adam, and richly decorated.

There are numberless articles of furniture of a less expensive character, yet genuine Chippendale, Sheraton, or Hepplewhite, ranging in price from two or three pounds—all of the right period, executed with that exquisite precision of workmanship which it seems impossible now to imitate, and though

English Furniture and China of the XVIIIth Century



AN OLD CROWN DERBY DESSERT SERVICE, CANARY BORDER, THIRTY-FOUR PIECES INCLUDED IN THE SALE OF ANTIQUES AT DANIELL'S, 42 TO 46, WIGMORE STREET, W.

simple in their decoration, designed on the same beautiful lines as the more ornate pieces; delightful old spinets, adapted to the requirements of modern utility, chests of drawers, wardrobes, and the hundred and one other different varieties of furniture. A chance here for anyone about to house furnish, for pieces of this description are equally an investment as the more expensive ones, and so consistently does their value rise, that a purchaser may enjoy their use

for years and find when he comes to realize them that he can make a handsome profit.

It is not, however, for furniture alone that Messrs. Daniell are so justly renowned: china is equally a speciality of theirs; not only old china, of which such an unexampled display fills their cabinets, but also modern. They are holders of royal warrants from the King and Their Late Majesties King Edward and Queen Victoria, and among the interesting pieces



GLASS BASKET LIGHTS, INCLUDED IN THE SALE OF ANTIQUES AT DANIELL'S, 42 TO 46, WIGMORE STREET, W.





TWO PAIRS OF OLD ENGLISH WALL LIGHTS ADAM PERIOD INCLUDED IN THE SALE OF ANTIQUES AT DANIELL'S, 42 TO 46, WIGMORE STREET, W.

shown are specimens of a dinner service supplied to Oueen Victoria for use at Balmoral, and services which King Edward, when Prince of Wales, had for his yacht The Osborne and for Sandringham. A set which has a connection with royalty of an older date is the Worcester dinner and dessert service presented by George IV. to a German monarch—a truly royal present this, every piece being finely painted in colours in one or more medallions, with subjects from classical and English authors, and having richly decorated borders in blue and gold. The actual painting is probably of a later date than the time of Angelica Kauffman, but the designs, if not hers, are closely inspired by her graceful work. Of old Worcester, too, dated 1780, is the superb dessert service, comprising twenty-four plates and nine dishes, of the finest style and execution, and a square-marked tea service. Old Swansea ware is strongly represented in company with Nantgarw ware, and superb pieces of Chinese and English porcelains.

Messrs. Daniell's Galleries are indeed a treasure house to which everything that is beautiful and precious is admitted; a few of their specimens are now on view at the Exhibition of Ancient Art at Earl's Court—a magnificent Elizabethan four-poster, for instance, every inch of which is sumptuously adorned with carving—but other works of the same period are still to be seen at the galleries, such as a finely-carved stone mantelpiece brought from an old

mansion at New Brighton. One cannot find space to more than mention the many specimens of old English and Waterford cut glass, the graceful Adam chandeliers, the collection of Persian rugs, or the numerous fine engravings and pictures now being shown at Wigmore Street. The three weeks' sale necessitated by the enlargement of these premises will be a period of unequalled opportunity, not only for the expert collector, but for those who are furnishing, or who desire to give as presents objects of art which are really beautiful and precious, and yet which are within the scope of a moderate purse. During the time of the sale all the articles on view will be marked in plain figures

with their original price and the special sale price, the latter in many instances being below prime cost.



A VERY FINE OLD CUT-GLASS CHANDELIER
ADAM PERIOD INCLUDED IN THE SALE OF ANTIQUES
AT DANIELL'S, 42 TO 46, WIGMORE STREET, W.

A Collection of Fine Nankin Porcelain

CONNOISSEURS in old Chinese porcelain have an especial predilection for blue and white. The fine underglaze blue of the best period has never been surpassed. Rarely has so perfectly representative a collection been brought together as is now in the Dickinson

matter for congratulation, and it is a pity that it should ever have to be dispersed.

Many of these specimens are hall-marked, having come from well known cabinets. There is a fine row of ginger jars, one of which is illustrated. The body is decorated



SET OF THREE VASES AND TWO BEAKERS

The high central vase is usual in this set, but very ewexamples exist. Decorated in blue with large figures of ladies and others at an Imperial Audience (sometimes known as the "Dancing Ladies" decoration). On the upper part of Beakers similar decoration, on the lower part Garden scenes with children playing. Height, the side vases (including covers), 184 inches. Central vase, 194 inches. Beakers, 18 inches.

Galleries, 108, Wigmore Street. No less than a hundred and sixty-nine masterpieces of the great and diverse

Kang-He period are to be seen, and no exhibition has ever contained so many perfect sets either of five vases, or three vases and two beakers, or pairs of vases.

The Kang-He period from 1661 to 1722 has found particular favour in the cabinets of European virtuosos. Delft vases and beakers and placques are in imitation of the fine Chinese prototypes brought to Holland in seventeenth and early eighteenth century days. Every year it is increasingly difficult to procure fine specimens. In Holland they are treasured by old families, and remaining pieces are being bought by continental museums, and private collectors in this country and in America have realized the wonderful decorative qualities of this period of blue and white. The careful acquisition and display of so typical a collection is a

with ascending and descending sprays with intervening sprays of smaller size of white prunus blossoms reserved

on a crackled ice ground of intensely brilliant cobalt blue. There is one pair with original dome covers, such contemporary covers usually being missing. These examples are worthy to be placed in the same category as the celebrated Huth ginger jar which won distinction a few years ago at Christie's. Another pair similar in decoration but inclining in shape to the inverted pear type are from the Nottingham Castle collection, and are representative pieces.

The restraint of all examples here exhibited is a marked feature. There is nothing bizarre in shape, and the tender underglaze blue exhibits a remarkable variety of tone effects. From the rich sparkling cobalt of the ginger jars to the delicate arabesque tracery of beakers and dishes reflective of old Persian work, the field of blue and white



GINGER JAR, WITH DOME COVER Finely decorated with white prunus blessom on a crackled ice ground of intensely blue cobalt

is amply illustrated and claims recognition on account of its permutations of splendidly conceived design, its richness of invention, and its delicacy of execution.

The set of three vases of slender inverted pear shape and two beakers with slightly bulbous centres are decorated with figures of ladies and musicians at an Imperial Audience. This style is sometimes termed the "Dancing Ladies" design. One lady is shown dancing on a carpet in the middle vase. The right-hand vase represents the Chinese Empress with her attendants. The upper part of the beakers has a similar scheme of decoration and the lower half is painted with garden scenes with children at play. The mark on these is a leaf within a double ring. The tall central vase is very unusual in this set,

and very few examples exist.

The Globular Bottle with long neck, illustrated, is one of a pair. The body is divided from the neck by a blue band with white decoration. Large monsters are depicted disporting with balls. On the neck are boldly designed dragons set vertically. The mark is a double ring. The height is 17½ inches.

The two cylindrical vases illustrated are each units from pairs. The left-hand one is on a slightly narrowing base and has a short trumpet-shaped neck. On a ground of transparent wavy blue are numerous dragons



GLOBULAR BOTTLE WITH LONG NECK (ONE OF A PAIR) Decorated in blue, with monsters. Mark, Double ring. Height, 17½ in.

which are baskets of flowers, figures, horses, and landscapes. Height, 18 inches. This is a very rare example of noteworthy tone and finely executed decorative scheme. It was formerly in the Nottingham Castle Collection.

From an array of perfect types it is difficult to select any of superlative distinction over their fellows. A set of three "temple vases" and a pair of Beakers are unique. The body is oviform, with expanding base. The Beakers are pearshaped upon expanding base, decorated in blue with arabesque designs in white, ornamental bands, and the sacred eye. On the neck are two handles in the form of lizards. There is a pair of Bottles of pear shape and a pair of small Teapots decorated with what is known as the "Love Chase" scene, and three almost cylindrical vases have a brilliant blue decoration, embodying the celebrated "Tiger Lily" design, and another exquisite piece is a Gourd-shaped Bottle decorated with double asters and leaves in deep blue, with palm leaves on the neck. This is admittedly an exceedingly rare specimen.

Messrs. Dickinson, one comes across in their galleries famille-vert and famille-rose vases, dishes and plates in endless variety, choice crackled ware, flambé and transmutation glazes on richly veined and splashed vases



CYLINDRICAL VASE (ONE OF A PAIR)

Ground of transparent wavy blue, with dragons and medallions of flowers forming regular pattern. Mark, Double ring. Height, 18 inches

and medallions of flowers and leaves. Round the foot is a broad band of ornament of key pattern with four medallions of flowers. The mark is a double ring. Height, 18 inches. This is a very rare specimen both in form and in the character of its decoration. The right-hand vase has a body covered in the main part with deep wavy blue with aster blossoms and leaves in white. On this ground are reserved panels of various shapes in



CYLINDRICAL VASE (ONE OF A PAIR)

Grouna deep wavy blue, with aster blossoms and leaves in white. With reserved panels with figures, flowers, etc. Height, 18 inches

vibrating with colour, Ming figures symbolic in their decoration, forbidding in aspect, though of undoubted beauty of technique,—important pieces with black, green or yellow grounds,—and a hundred delights in over-glaze enamel colours which are prized by collectors in the wide field of Oriental ceramics. But one's heart goes back to the charm of the collection of blue and white, reposeful and filled with dreamy suggestiveness.—A. H.

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YAMANAKA & Cº

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W. Japanese and Chinese Morks of Art

A CHINESE KAKEMONO OF MING PERIOD



Two Cranes, whose feathers are treated in a strikingly white monochrome, feeding near a rock, one with its neck down and the other uplifted. On an overhanging branch of elderberry, growing closely with peonies, is perched a blackbird, answering the call of its mate nestled on the uppermost left twig in the picture. At the base of the rock is seen daisy coyly blooming. The picture proper, measuring 3 ft. 3 in. in width and 5 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, is in a state of mellowed tonality of exquisite harmony. Painted and signed by Lü Chi (15th Century).